Oracle® JDBC for Rdb
User Guide

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Preface

Purpose of This Manual

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb 7.2.5.3 User Guide describes concepts, features and usage of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers and servers. This user guide covers Oracle JDBC for Rdb for OpenVMS on both Alpha and Integrity Servers.

Intended Audience

This document is intended for users responsible for:

- System management
- Database administration
- Application programming

Document Structure

This document consists of nine chapters and one appendix:

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Describes the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers
Chapter 3	Describes the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers
Chapter 4	Describes details on how to configure Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers
Chapter 5	Describes details on how to use SSL with Oracle JDBC for Rdb.
Chapter 6	Describes how to use the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller
Chapter 7	Describes how to use Oracle JDBC for Rdb with Oracle SQL/Services
Chapter 8	Describes other features that are available
Chapter 9	Describes the JDBC extensions amiable for use with Oracle Rdb
Appendix 1	Show general examples and datatype compatibilities

Conventions

Oracle JDBC for Rdb is often referred to as JDBC.

Hewlett-Packard Company is often referred to as HP.

The following conventions are used in this document:

word	A lowercase word in a format example indicates a syntax element that you supply.
[ ]	`Brackets enclose optional clauses from which you can choose one or none.`
{ }	Braces enclose clauses from which you must choose one alternative.
...	A horizontal ellipsis means you can repeat the previous item.
. . .	A vertical ellipsis in an example means that information not directly related to the example has been omitted.

Contents

Chapter 1
Introduction

Oracle provides the following Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers:

- Oracle JDBC for Rdb native driver for client-side use with an Oracle Rdb installation
- Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver, a 100 percent pure Java driver for client-side use without an Oracle Rdb installation. This is particularly useful with applets.

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers provide the same basic functionality. They both support the following standards and features:

- JDK 1.4 / JDBC 3.0
- Same syntax and APIs

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers implement standard Sun Microsystems java.sql interfaces. It is assumed that the reader of these notes is already familiar with Java and JDBC.

General information on Java may be found at
http://java.sun.com/reference

General information on JDBC may be found at
http://java.sun.com/products/jdbc/index.html.

Documentation for HP's Java for OpenVMS system may be found at the following web sites:

http://www.compaq.com/java/documentation/index.html - Java 2.
http://h18012.www1.hp.com/java/documentation/index.html

In conjunction with the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver, Oracle provides the following Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers:

- Oracle Rdb thin server
- Oracle Rdb thin multi-process server
- Oracle Rdb thin pool server

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers carry out remote database access operations on behalf of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver.

Management of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers may be carried out using the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller or by using the Oracle SQL/Services manager.

Contents

Chapter 2
Oracle JDBC for Rdb

There are two types of Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers:

- Oracle JDBC for Rdb native driver
- Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver

2.1 Oracle JDBC for Rdb Native Driver

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb native driver is a Type II driver intended for use with client-server Java applications.

The native driver, written in a combination of Java and C, converts JDBC invocations to calls to SQLMOD modules, using native methods to call C-entry points.

When you use the native driver, the driver connects directly to the Oracle Rdb database system using SQLMOD. If you are not using Rdb Remote Access then there are no network connections involved. This means that the native driver is potentially the fastest JDBC access method available within the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers.

Because the driver uses SQLMOD libraries to carry out Oracle Rdb access, the driver can only be used on a client machine if
Oracle Rdb Client libraries are also available on that same machine. In addition, it is necessary for the driver to dynamically load a shared image to use with its Java JNI interface. Thus this driver is not suitable for use with applications that require Java applets.

2.1.1 Oracle Rdb Database URL Specification Used with the Oracle JDBC for Rdb native driver

When you use the JDBC DriverManager to connect to an Oracle Rdb database using the native driver the following connection URL format should be used:

Format

```
jdbc:RdbNative:<database_specification><connect_switches>
```

Elements

The format elements are described in ***Table 2–1 RdbNative Format Elements***

Table 2-1 RdbNative Format Elements

Element	Description
<database_specification>	Is the full file specification of the Rdb database that you wish to connect to.
<connect_switches>	These optional switches may be used to specify certain settings that should be established when the database connection is made. See Connection Options for more details.

Example

To connect to MY_DB_DIR:PERSONNEL:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:RdbNative:my_db_dir:personnel",user, pass);
```

Note:

The `<database_specification>` should be a valid OpenVMS-style file specification or logical name.

```
my_disk:[my_directory]my_database
```

2.1.2 Class Used with the Oracle JDBC for Rdb native driver

The Rdb native driver can be found in the following class:

```
oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbNative.Driver
```

2.2 Oracle JDBC for Rdb Thin Driver

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver is a 100 percent pure Java, Type IV driver. Because it is written entirely in Java, this driver is platform-independent. It does not require any additional Oracle software on the client side.

For use with applets, the thin driver can be downloaded into a browser along with the Java applet being run. The HTTP protocol is stateless, but the thin driver is not. The initial HTTP request to download the applet and the thin driver is stateless. Once the thin driver establishes the database connection, the communication between the browser and the database is stateful and in a two-tier configuration.

The thin driver allows a direct connection to any Oracle Rdb database via an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server using TCP/IP on Java sockets.

Note:

When the thin driver is used with an applet, the client browser must have the capability to support Java sockets.

2.2.1 Oracle Rdb Database URL Specification Used with the Oracle Rdb thin driver

When you use the JDBC DriverManager to connect to an Oracle Rdb database using the thin driver the following connection URL format should be used:

Format

```
jdbc:rdbThin://<node>:<port>/<database_specification><connect_switches>
```

Elements

The format elements are described in ***Table 2–2 RdbThin Format Elements***

Table 2-2 RdbThin Format Elements

Element	Description
<node>	Is the node name or IP address of the node that the Rdb JDBC server you wish to connect to is running on.
<port>	Is the port the Rdb thin server you wish to connect to is listening on.
<database_specification>	Is the full file specification of the Rdb database that you wish to connect to.
<connect_switches>	These optional switches may be used to specify certain settings that should be established when the database connection is made. See Connection Options for more details.

Example

To connect using the thin driver via an Oracle Rdb thin server to MY_DB_DIR:PERSONNEL on node BRAVO using port 1701:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
     "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/my_db_dir:personnel",user, pass);
```

Note:

The <database_specification> should be a valid OpenVMS-style file specification or logical name, for example:

```
my_disk:[my_directory]my_database
```

When you use an Oracle Rdb thin driver connection, any logical names and relative directory specifications used in the database specification must be valid for the account and directory from which the Oracle Rdb thin server was started.

2.2.2 Class Used with the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver

The Rdb thin driver can be found in the following class:

```
oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver
```

Contents

2.3 Connection Options

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers recognize a number of options that may be added to the connection string to specify certain default behavior and settings to be established when the connection is made.

Connection options may be either added directly to a connection URL using the @ character as a separator, or as property values in the properties block that may be passed to the DriverManager.GetConnection() method .

Format In connection URL

```
@<option_name>=<value>
```

Options

The connections options that may be used are described in ***Table 2–3*** Connection Options

Table 2-3 Connection Options

<option_name>	<value>	Default	Description
cli.idleTimeout	Decimal or hex integer	**0**	Sets the maximum time (in milliseconds) this client connection may be idle. If no operation is carried out using this connection within the time specified, the connection will be forcibly disconnected.

<option_name>	<value>	Default	Description
			The value **0** means unlimited idle time allowed. See Client connection timeout for more details
handshakeTries	Decimal or hex integer	**500**	Sets the maximum number of times the main process will attempt to establish handshake with its associated executor sub-process. This option is only valid on connections using rdbNative driver and when multiprocess is enabled on the native connection. This option may only be used in conjunction with the multiprocess option. See Executor Sub-process used with the Rdb Native driver for more details.
handshakeWait	Decimal or hex integer	**10**	Sets the time (in milliseconds) between handshake tries attempted between the main process and its associated executor sub-process. This option is only valid on connections using rdbNative driver and when multiprocess is enabled on the native connection. This option may only be used in conjunction with the multiprocess option. See Executor Sub-process used with the Rdb Native driver for more details.
lockwait	Decimal or hex integer	**-1**	Sets the lockwait (in seconds) for transactions. The value **–1** means that the server will wait indefinitely for the lock. See Lockwait and Maxtries for more details.
multiProcess	true or false	**false**	If true a new executor process will be created for this connection. This option is only valid when used with an Rdb Native driver connection and will be ignored by the Rdb Thin driver. See Executor Sub-process used with the Rdb Native driver for more details.
networkKeepalive	true or false	**false**	If true the socket used to connect the client to the server will have **SoKeepAlive** enabled See your socket documentation for more information on SoKeepAlive.
networkTimeout	Decimal or	**0**	Sets the maximum time (in milliseconds) this

<option_name>	<value>	Default	Description
	hex integer		client connection will wait on the completion of a read or write on the network. If the read or write does not complete within the designated time an exception will be raised. The value **0** means unlimited time allowed. This timeout is only applicable to the thin driver and is only placed on the client-side socket operations.
sqlcache	Decimal or hex integer	**0**	Specifies the number of statements that may be maintained in the SQL cache. If less than or equal to 0, SQL statement cache is disabled. Positive values specify the size of the SQL statement cache.
srv.password	string value	**NONE**	Specifies the server password to be used for the connection. See Further server access protection for more details.
ssl*	various	**NONE**	Sets one or more SSL characteristics, see Using SSL for more details on these characteristics.
tracelevel or tl	Decimal or hex integer	**0**	Specifies the default tracelevel for the connection.
transaction	readonly or readwrite or automatic or oracle or manual	**automatic**	Specifies the default transaction for this connection. See Default Transaction and Scope of CONNECTION.setReadOnly() for more details
usehints	true or false	**true**	If true, the optional JDBC hint methods will be observed. If false, the optional JDBC hint methods will be silently ignored. See JDBC Hint Methods for more details.

Example

To connect using the thin driver via an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server to MY_DB_DIR:PERS on node BRAVO using port 1755 and enabling full trace logging for this connection:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
    "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1755/my_db_dir:pers@tracelevel=-1",
    user, pass);
```

Alternatively , these options may be placed in a properties block:

```
Properties info = new Properties();
info.put("user", user);
info.put("password", password);
info.put("tracelevel", traceLevel);

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
 "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1755/my_db_dir:pers", info);
```

2.4 Oracle JDBC for Rdb System Properties

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers and servers can recognize configuration or connection properties passed in as Java System Properties from the operating system command line during application invocation.

When used in conjunction with an application invoking the Rdb native or Rdb thin driver, the drivers will recognize system properties with an <option_name> similar to a valid Connection option, see Connection Options for more details of these options.

If the same configuration option is specified as both an Rdb system property and within the connection URL, then the value within the connection URL will take precedence.

When used in conjunction with an Rdb server invocation the server will recognize system properties with any <option_name> that may be used as a server configuration option, see Server Configuration Options and Pool Server Configuration Options for more details of these options.

Any Rdb system property specified during the invocation of a server will take precedence over the same property specified on the command line as a standard configuration option or in a configuration file.

Format

```
-Doracle.rdb.jdbc.<option_name>=<value>
```

Example

To set trace level to trace everything for your application that utilizes either the Rdb native or Rdb thin driver:

```
$java –Doracle.rdb.jdbc.tracelevel=-1 my_application
```

Contents

Chapter 3
Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers

Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers are the server-side components that services JDBC requests issued by applications using the Oracle Rdb thin driver.

There are three types of Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers:

- Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server
- Oracle JDBC for Rdb multi-process server
- Oracle JDBC for Rdb pool server

Each server is multi-threaded, able to handle multiple client requests at the same time.

Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers should be installed and invoked on each node from which you wish to serve Oracle Rdb databases.

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver communicates with the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers using Java sockets over TCP/IP.

The following sections provide information about each of the server types and the various ways you may start-up a server on your system.

Note:

In order to start Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers you will require certain access to the Oracle JDBC for Rdb directories and files. See File and Directory access Requirements for more details.

3.1 Oracle JDBC for Rdb Thin Server

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server is a server-side component that services JDBC requests issued by applications using the Oracle Rdb thin driver.

The standard thin server is multi-threaded, able to handle multiple client requests at the same time. Because the server is maintained as a single OpenVMS process, database access for each of the threads is synchronized.

A thin server is installed and invoked on each node from which you wish to serve Oracle Rdb databases. Oracle Rdb must be already installed and running on these nodes.

The server communicates with the Oracle Rdb thin driver using Java sockets over TCP/IP with the default Port ID 1701.

3.1.1 Starting a Thin Server

A thin server may be started by using the appropriate start statement within the controller, as an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher or directly from the operating system command line.

3.1.1.1 Starting a Thin Server from the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller

A thin server may be started from the controller by referencing a thin server definition in an XML-formatted configuration file. See Starting Servers within Oracle JDBC for Rdb Controller for more details.

Example

Given the following server section in the XML-formatted configuration file mycfg.xml:

```
<server
      name="serv1"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1707/"
      logfile="myLogs:serv1.log"
/>
```

the following command may be used to start this server from within the controller:

```
rdbthincontrol> start server serv1
```

Alternatively the controller may be used in command mode to start a server

```
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -cfg mycfg.xml -
       -name serv1 -startserver
```

3.1.1.2 Starting a Thin Server from Oracle SQL/Services

A thin server may be started from the Oracle SQL/Services manager.

Using the Oracle SQL/Services manager, you must first establish a connection to the SQL/Service server. Once connected you may then start a JDBC dispatcher.

Before you can start a JDBC dispatcher, you must first create its definition in the Oracle SQL/Services environment.
See Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more details.

Example

```
$run sys$system:SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> connect server;
Connecting to server
Connected
SQLSRV> start disp JDBC_MPDISP;
```

```
SQLSRV>
```

3.1.1.3 Starting a Thin Server from the Command Line

You may invoke a thin server from the OpenVMS command line.

Instead of placing a number of options on the command line, you may wish to create a server definition within an XML-formatted configuration file and then start the server using its server name. The server type for this server definition must be set to RdbThinSrv for a standard thin server.

Format

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar [-option ]
```

See Server Configuration Options for a list of valid options. Remember that on the DCL command line, each configuration option must have a hyphen (-) prepended to it.

By default, the server is assumed to be of type RdbThinSrv, a standard thin server.

Example

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -port 1707
```

Alternatively, given the following server section in the XML-formatted configuration file mycfg.xml:

```
<server
      name="serv1"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1707/"
      logfile="myLogs:serv1.log"
/>
```

the following method may be used to start this thin server:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg mycfg.xml -name serv1
```

See XML formatted Configuration File for more details on server definitions within configuration files.

3.2 Oracle JDBC for Rdb Multi-process Server

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb multi-process server is a server-side component that processes requests from the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver using small memory footprint subprocesses to carry out the requested operations on the Oracle Rdb database.

A multi-process server is multi-threaded and may handle multiple concurrent clients allocating each client its own subprocess for database access, thus allowing better concurrency and availability.

The majority of the multi-process server operations are carried out in a client thread context within the main server process, handing off control to the clients allocated subprocess only when direct Oracle Rdb database operations are required. Each client has its own OpenVMS subprocess, thus concurrency is improved, as the server does not need to synchronize database operations.

By default, the allocated subprocess is terminated on client disconnect. Executors may also be retained for re-use after client disconnect, see Prestarted Executors for details.

A multi-process server is installed and invoked on each node from which you wish to serve Oracle Rdb databases. Oracle Rdb must be already installed and running on these nodes.

The server communicates with the thin driver using Java sockets over TCP/IP with the default Port ID 1701.

3.2.1 Starting a Multi-process Server

A multi-process server may be invoked by using the appropriate start statement within the controller, as an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher, or directly from the operating system command line.

3.2.1.1 Starting a Multi-process Server from the Controller

A multi-process server may be started from the controller by referencing a multi-process server definition in an XML-formatted configuration file. See Starting Servers within Oracle JDBC for Rdb Controller for more details.

Example

Given the following server section in the XML-formatted configuration file mycfg.xml:

```
<server
      name="Mpserv1"
      type="RdbThinSrvMP"
      url="//localhost:1799/"
      logfile="myLogs:serv1.log"
/>
```

the following command may be used to start this server from within the controller:

```
rdbthincontrol> start server Mpserv1
```

Alternatively the controller may be used in command mode to start a server

```
$ java –jar rdbthincontrol.jar –cfg mycfg.xml –
   –name Mpserv1 –startserver
```

3.2.1.2 Starting a Multi-process Server from Oracle SQL/Services

A multi-process server may be started from Oracle SQL/Services manager.

Using the Oracle SQL/Services manager, you must first establish a connection to the SQL/Service server. Once connected you may then start a JDBC dispatcher.

Before you can start a JDBC dispatcher, you must first create its definition in the Oracle SQL/Services environment.
See Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more details.

Example

```
$run sys$system:SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> connect server;
Connecting to server
Connected
SQLSRV> start disp JDBC_MPDISP;
SQLSRV>
```

See Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more details.

3.2.1.3 Starting a Multi-process Server from the Command Line

You may invoke a multi-process server from the OpenVMS command line.

Format

```
$ java –jar rdbthinsrv.jar [-option]
```

See Server Configuration Options for a list of valid options. Remember that on the DCL command line, each configuration option must have a hyphen (-) prepended to it.

Both the thin server and multi-process server are started using the same rdbthinsrv.jar file. It is the server type that determines the style of server that will be started.

By default, the server is assumed to be of type RdbThinSrv, a standard thin server. To start a multi-process server, the server type must be set to RdbThinSrvMP.

Example

```
$ java –jar rdbthinsrv.jar –port 1755 –type "RdbThinSrvMP"
```

Note that on the DCL command line you must use double quotes to preserve the case-sensitive type name.

Alternatively, you may wish to create a server definition within an XML-formatted configuration file and then start the server using its server name. Again the server type must be set to RdbThinSrvMP.

Given the following server section in the XML-formatted configuration file mycfg.xml:

```
<server
      name="Mpserv1"
      type="RdbThinSrvMP"
      url="//localhost:1799/"
      sharedmem="102400"
      logfile="myLogs:serv1.log"
/>
```

the following method may be used to start this multi-process server:

```
$ java –jar rdbthinsrv.jar –cfg mycfg.xml –name Mpserv1
```

3.2.2 Shared Memory Usage

The multi-process server needs to allocate shared global memory for communication with its executors, which you may specify using the sharedmem server configuration option.

The default allocation for shared memory is 1024 KB and is only adequate for one or two executors.

A rule of thumb that can be used is to allow 1024 KB for each concurrent executor you expect to be running in conjunction with the server, but this will depend on the complexity of the queries, the number of columns involved and the size of the data area that will have to be created to hold the data returned to the executor by Rdb.

3.2.3 Prestarted Executors

With a multi-process server you may also specify the number of executor process that may be prestarted when the server starts running.

In addition you can also specify the maximum number of free executor process that may be kept around while the server is running. This is particularly useful if your system takes a while to start OpenVMS processes and sub-processes due to system load.

By prestarting executor processes you may reduce the overall elapsed time it takes for a client to make its initial database connection.

3.2.4 Executor Naming

Each executor started up on a single system requires a unique process name on that system. By default a name will be created for the executor based on the name of the server that started it and a hexadecimal value that represents the instance of the executor process with relation to the server.

The executor naming format may be changed by using the srv.execPrefix configuration option.

If the srv.execPrefix configuration option is specified for a Multi-process server, all executors for that server will have this name prefix. The server will try to provide a unique name for each executor instance by appending to the given prefix as many characters of the hexadecimal numeric id of the executor that will still keep the executor name within the Process name sized expected by OpenVMS.

```
Names of executors are not case-sensitive.
```

See XML Formatted Configuration File for more details on server definitions.

By default the name of the executor subprocess has the following format:

Format

First seven (7) characters of server name + eight (8) character hexadecimal id.

Example

```
RDBTHNS00000220
```

Thus the first seven (7) characters of the names of multi-process servers started up within the same system should be unique irrespective of character casing, otherwise, executor process names may class

If specified the srv.execPrefix will override this default naming format.

Given the srv.execPrefix of "MY_EXECUTOR_" the fourth executor will be named:

```
MY_EXECUTOR_004
```

Note:

The longer the prefix, the smaller the number of characters that may be used to provide uniqueness, so consideration should be given to the number of concurrent executors that you expect a server to maintain when specify a customized executor name prefix.

3.2.5 Executor Process Startup

The multi-process server will create a subprocess for each executor it allocates and starts. OpenVMS command procedures are used during this subprocess creation. Information about these command procedures may found in the Server Command Procedures and On Start Commands sections of this document.

If a persona is specified for the server (see Persona for more information) the server will use the OpenVMS CREPRC system service to start the process. If persona is not used then the JAVA System.exec() method will be used instead.

If the environment for running your servers or your JDBC directories are not appropriately setup, errors may occur during the startup of the executor process.

See File and Directory access Requirements for more details on JDBC directories access requirements.

The steps taken during the startup of an executor process depend on whether or not persona is used with the server.

3.2.5.1 Executor Start-up Steps

Without Persona

If persona is not used the following steps are carried out by the server to start an executor

1. An executor name based on the server name is generated for the new process, see Executor Naming for more details.
2. An attached process is created using the System.exec() method
3. The command procedure designated by the **srv.execStartup** option for the multi-process server is executed. If this option has not been specified for the server nor for the DEFAULT server in the configuration file, then **RDB$JDBC_HOME:RDBJDBC_STARTEXEC.COM** is used. See Server Startup Command Procedure.
4. If the **srv.onExecStartCmd** option is present for this server or for the DEFAULT server then this command is executed. This is generally used to setup server and site specific environments. See srv.onExecStartCmd.
5. The executor image pointed to by the logical name **RDBJDBCEXEC** is executed.
6. The executor and server establish communications channels.

With Persona

If persona is used:

1. An executor name based on the server name is generated for the new process, see Executor Naming for more details.
2. Process quotas are determined for the executor process based on the current quotas of the executing server.
3. A termination mailbox is setup for the executor process and read issued.
4. CREPRC is used to create a process and SYS$SYSTEM:LOGINOUT.EXE is executed
5. Steps 3 thru 6 as described in the previous list above.

3.2.5.2 Executor Process Start-up Problems

If the server has a problem creating an executor subprocess, the status codes relating to the problem will be written to the server log.

```
Java.sql.SQLException: Unable to start process,
   status: 0x56EC03C : substatus 65535
```

The status code shown is a VMS status code or an Rdb specific status code, see your OpenVMS and Oracle Rdb documentation for more information on this status code.

The substatus indicates more information about the problem found. ***Table 3–1 Subcode Descriptions*** lists the subcode values and their meanings.

Table 3-1 Subcode Descriptions

Subcode	Description
12	no more memory, check your quotas
13	unable to create command procedure in rdb$jdbc_com: directory, either insufficient privilege or access denied or there already exists an earlier version of the file with the same name but created by another user
19	problem in pathname pointed to by rdb$jdbc_com logical name, invalid device specified
20	problem in pathname pointed to by rdb$jdbc_com logical name, invalid directory specified
24	too many files open by server already, check your quotas
28	disk full, check the disk pointed to by rdb$jdbc_com

Subcode	Description
30	disk or directory is write protected , check the disk/directory pointed to by rdb$jdbc_com
65530	process terminated prematurely
65531	problem reading termination mailbox
65532	problem during call to CREPRC
65533	problem getting information about termination mailbox
65534	problem creating termination mailbox

Note:

It is important that the server process has appropriate access rights to the directories specified by JDBCRDB_HOME, RDBJDBC_COM and RDB$JDBC_LOGS logical names, see File and Directory access Requirements for more details.

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3.3 Oracle JDBC for Rdb Pool Server

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb pool server is a server-side component that accepts connection requests from the thin driver and redirects the requests to the next available Oracle JDBC for Rdb server for processing,

Using the pool server you can designate a single Port ID that can be used by your client side applications to connect to the next available server. The pool server selects the next available server from a table of candidate servers in a round-robin fashion.

Once the connection request has been redirected, the thin driver and the designated server communicate directly with each other.

A pool server is installed and invoked on each node from which you wish to direct the access to Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers. Oracle Rdb need not be present on these nodes as the pool server does not communicate directly with Oracle Rdb. The pool server and its pooled servers do not need to be on the same node.

The pool server communicates with the thin driver using Java sockets over TCP/IP with the default Port ID 1702.

Note:

The thin pool server carries out server pooling NOT connection pooling. Connections are created in each connection request and are not reusable.

3.3.1 Starting a Pool Server

A pool server must be invoked on each node on which you wish to provide server redirection. The pool server does not need to be on the same node as its pooled servers.

A pool server may be invoked by using the appropriate start statement within the controller, as an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher or directly from the operating system command line.

3.3.1.1 Starting a Pool Server from the Controller

A pool server may be started from the controller by referencing a thin pool server definition in an XML-formatted configuration file. See Starting Servers within Oracle JDBC for Rdb Controller for more details.

Example

Given the following server section in the XML-formatted configuration file mycfg.xml :

```
<server
      name="mypoolserver"
      type="RdbThinSrvPool"
      url="//localhost:1702/" >
      <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
</server>
```

the following command may be used to start this server from within the controller

```
rdbthincontrol> start server mypoolserver
```

Alternatively the controller may be used in command mode to start a server

```
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -cfg mycfg.xml -
   -name mypoolserver -startserver
```

3.3.1.2 Starting a Pool Server from Oracle SQL/Services

A pool server may be started from the Oracle SQL/Services manager:

Using the Oracle SQL/Services manager, you must first establish a connection to the SQL/Service server. Once connected you may then start a JDBC dispatcher.

Before you can start a JDBC dispatcher, you must first create its definition in the Oracle SQL/Services environment.

See Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more details.

Example

```
$run sys$system:SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> connect server ;
Connecting to server
Connected
SQLSRV> start disp JDBC_DISP;
SQLSRV>
```

See Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more details.

3.3.1.3 Starting a Pool Server from the Command Line

You may invoke a pool server from the OpenVMS command line.

Format

```
$ java –jar rdbthinsrvpool.jar [-option ]
```

See Pool Server Configuration Options for a list of valid options.
Each option must have a hyphen – prepended to it.

Example

```
$ java –jar rdbthinsrvpool.jar –cfg mycfg.xml –
–name mypoolserver
```

3.3.2 Pool Server Operation

Once it is started, the pool server will scan the list of pooled servers in a round-robin fashion to select the next available server.
You can start and stop the servers in the pool at anytime. If a server is not available, then the pool server will bypass it. The pool server also has the ability to automatically start up one or more pooled servers when the pool server itself starts up.

During pool server startup, a check is made on each server within its pool to see if the pooled server has the autoStart option enabled. If autoStart is enabled, then the command procedure pointed to by the srv.startup option of that pooled server will be executed. See Server Command Procedures for more details.

While the pool server is running, it will periodically check to see that each pooled server within its pool of servers with autoRestart option enabled is still running. If autoRestart is enabled for a non-running pooled server, the command procedure pointed to by the srv.startup option of that pooled server will be executed to restart the server.

You can use the srv.keepAliveTimer option on pool server start-up to specify the time between checks for non-running autoRestart servers. See Pool Server Configuration Options for more details.

If the pool server is shutdown using the controller or the Oracle SQL/Services manager, then during server shutdown all pooled servers within the pool that have autoStart enabled will also be shut down.

3.3.2.1 Pool Server redirection and failSAFE IP

During connection redirection by the pool server, the IP of the chosen pooled server will be returned to the thin driver so that it may redirect the client's connection request to that chosen server. As the DNS node name conversions may differ on the client and server node, the pool server will implicitly convert any named nodes to IP addresses before returning the resultant IP to the thin driver.

The conversion to IP addresses may limit the failover to a standby address carried out by failSAFE IP.

failSAFE IP is an optional service provided by TCP/IP Services on OpenVMS to allow IP addresses to fail over when nodes fail.

You may specify that the pool server does not translate named nodes to IP addresses during the connection redirection, maintaining the "logical" nature of the named IP and thus allowing failSAFE IP to correctly redirect to a standby node.

See **–srv.useLogicalIps** in Pool Server Configuration Options for more details.

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Chapter 4
Server Configuration

There are a number of configuration options that apply to Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers that may be used as command line options or as server options inside a configuration file.

See Configuration Files for more details on how to use these options within a configuration file.

The following sections detail the available configuration options.

4.1 Server Configuration Options

The following server configuration options may be used on the command line or in configuration files in conjunction with standard thin servers and multi-process servers. See Pool Server Configuration Options for the options that may be used with pool servers.

Table 4–1 Server Configuration Options lists these options.

Table 4-1 Server Configuration Options

Option	Default	Description
anonymous	false	If specified, tells the server to allow anonymous connections, that is, connections where the user and password are not specified. Depending on how the Oracle Rdb database has been set up, Oracle Rdb may allow connection to the database without a username being explicitly specified, in which case the characteristics of the authorization account of the server invoker will be used by Oracle Rdb to determine database access. This switch may be used in conjunction with password and user to specify the default username/password to use on connections.

Option	Default	Description
		By default, anonymous connections are disabled and the client must specify a valid username and password combination to access the Rdb database.
allowDatabase <name=database-name>	none	Specifies the name of a database this server will allow access to. This is used in conjunction with the restrictAccess option. This option should only be used within an XML formatted configuration file. The named database should also be described in the same configuration file. A separate allowDatabase option should be used for each database this server will allow access to. See Restricting Database Access for more details.
allowUser <name=user-name>	none	Specifies the usernames this server will allow database access to. This is used in conjunction with the restrictAccess option. This option should only be used within an XML formatted configuration file. A separate allowUser option should be used for each user this server will allow access to. See Restricting User Access for more details.
autorestart	false	If specified, indicates to any pool server that may include this server in its pool of servers to automatically restart this pooled server. This option is only valid in an XML formatted Configuration File. See Oracle JDBC for Rdb Pool Server for more details.

Option	Default	Description
autostart	false	If specified, indicates to any pool server that may include this server in its pool of servers to automatically start up this pooled server. This option is only valid in an XML formatted Configuration File. See Pool Server Operation for more details.
b or buffersize <send_buffer_size>	see description	Provides a hint to the server on sizing of the underlying network I/O buffers. Increasing buffer size can increase the performance of network I/O for high-volume connection, while decreasing it can help reduce the backlog of incoming data. The default buffer size is the current default network buffer size for TCP/IP set on the server system.
bypass	false	Specifies that if the privilege is available, bypass will be an allowable privilege for the server process. Rdb checks for this privilege to determine the access rights to databases and database objects. If enabled, all validated users connected to databases via this server instance will be considered to have bypass privilege. The default is false where the bypass privilege is disabled for the server by default. Validated users who already possess the bypass privilege will still have bypass available. See BYPASS Privileges for more details.
cfg or configfile < file_specification>	none	The file specification of a configuration file where server attributes may be found. Attributes set in this configuration file may be overridden by setting the same attribute at the command line level.

Option	Default	Description
		If the file extension is XML the configuration parameters are held in a XML format. See Configuration Files for more details. By default no configuration file is used.
cli.idleTimeout <timeout>	0	Sets the maximum time (in milliseconds) a client connection may be idle. If no operation is carried out using this connection within the time specified, the connection will be forcibly disconnected. A value of zero (0) means unlimited idle time allowed. See Client connection timeout for more details.
controlpass <control_password>	none	Specifies the password that control users must use to be able to issue control commands on this server instance. This password may be either plain text or a password digest value. See Control Password for more information on this password.
fs or fetchsize <default_fetch_size>	100	Specifies the default fetchsize to use. The fetchsize provides a hint to the server indicating the number of records to retrieve and send back to the client at the one time. Increasing the fetchsize may improve the network performance by reducing the average network overhead per record retrieved.
lockwait <lock_wait>	-1	Specifies the maximum number of seconds to wait on getting a record lock. This switch used in conjunction with *maxtries* specifies how long to keep trying to get a lock on a locked object before issuing a locked object

Option	Default	Description
		Exception. A value of minus one (-1) means wait indefinitely.
log or logfile <file_specification>	console	Specifies the file specification of the log file for this server. If trace is enabled the trace messages will be written to this file instead of the console. By default trace messages will be written to the console.
maxclients <maximum_number_of_clients>	-1	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent clients this server instance may handle. A value of minus one (-1) means allow an unlimited number of clients.
maxFreeExecutors <maximum_number_of_free_executors>	0	Specifies the maximum number of free (unused) executor processes that may be maintained while the server is running. This feature is only applicable to Multi-process servers
maxtries <maximum_number_of_lock_attempts>	10	Specifies the maximum number of times to try to get a record lock. This switch used in conjunction with *lockwait* specifies how long to keep trying to get a lock on a locked object before issuing a locked object Exception.
name <server name >	see description	Specifies a name for this server instance. This name need not be unique, however the name may be used to lookup server information within the start-up configuration file. The value of this name is not case-sensitive. If not specified a name will be created for the server based on the server type.
p or port <port_num>	1701	Tells the server to listen on port <port_num>

Option	Default	Description
pw or password <default_user_password>	none	Used in conjunction with the *user* and *anonymous* switches provides the password to use on an anonymous connection
persona <username>	none	Specifies the Operating system username, which the process running the server will assume. If not specified persona will not be used. See Persona for more details.
prestartedExecutors <number_of_prestarted_executors>	0	Specifies the number of executor process to start up when the Multi-process server starts. This feature is only applicable to Multi-process servers.
relay	false	If specified designates that this server should relay poll requests to all active servers in its network community This feature is currently unavailable.
restrictAccess	false	Used in conjunction with the allowDatabase option to restrict access to designated databases. This option should only be used within an XML formatted configuration file. See Restricting Database Access for more details.
sharedMem <size_in_KB>	1024	Specifies the amount of global shared memory (in KB) that should be allocated by the server. This feature is only applicable to Multi-process servers.
srv.bindTimeout <timeout>	0	Sets the timeout (in milliseconds) on waiting for a database connection to complete. If the database fails to connect within this time an exception will be raised. A value of zero (0) means unlimited timeout.

Option	Default	Description
srv.execPrefix <prefix>	see description	Only valid for multi-process servers. Specifies the prefix to use for executor names. If not specified a standard prefix base of server name will be used. See Executor Naming for more details.
srv.execStartup <file_specification>	see description	Only valid for multi-process servers. Specifies the startup batch or command file that will be used to startup the subprocess for each client connection. If not specified ***rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startexec.com*** will be used. See Server Command Procedures for more details.
srv.idleTimeout <timeout>	0	Sets the maximum time (in milliseconds) the server will wait for a new client connection request. If no new connection is made within the timeout period the server will be closed down due to inactivity. A value of zero (0) means unlimited idle time allowed. See Server Inactivity Timeout for more details.
srv.mcBasePort <base_port>	5517	Specifies the base port number that will be used for multicast operations. A value of zero (0) will disable multicast operations.
srv.mcGroupIP <group_ip>	239.192.1.1	Specifies the multicast IP group that this server will participate in.
srv.mpMaxTries <max_tries>	500	Only valid for multi-process servers. Specifies the number of times the server should try to synchronize handshake with executor before giving up.
srv.mpTryWait <wait_time>	10	Only valid for multi-process servers.

Option	Default	Description
		Specifies the time in milliseconds to wait between server/executor handshake synchronization tries.
srv.onExecStartCmd <command>	none	Specifies a DCL command statement that should be executed prior to starting up an executor. See On Start Commands for more details.
srv.onStartCmd <command>	none	Specifies a DCL command statement that should be executed prior to starting up a server The specified command will only be executed if a pool server starts up using the controller or the server. See On Start Commands for more details.
srv.password <server_password>	none	Specifies an additional password that clients need to provide before they may use the server for database connections. See Further server access protection for more details.
srv.startup <file_specification>	see description	Specifies the startup batch or command file that will be used by the controller to startup the process for this server. If not specified ***rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com*** will be used. See Server Command Procedures for more details.
tl or tracelevel <trace_level>	0	Sets the trace level for debugging purposes. See Trace for further information
tracelocal	false	Specifies that only local server base tracing should be enabled. Tracelevel values specified by a client connection will not affect the trace level of the server components if this option is set.
type <server_type>	RdbThinSrv	Specifies the server type of this server.

Option	Default	Description
		Valid values are: • RdbThinSrv standard thin server • RdbThinSrvSSL thin server using SSL for communication • RdbThinSrvMP multi-process server • RdbThinSrvMPSSL – multi-process server using SSL • RdbThinSrvPool pool server • RdbThinSrvPoolSSL pool server using SSL
u or user <default_user_name>	none	Used in conjunction with the *password* and *anonymous* switches provides the username to use on an anonymous connection
url <connection URL>	none	Specifies the node IP and port this server will run on. This switch overrides any *port* switch. The format of the <connection URL> is //<node>:<port>/

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4.2 Pool Server Configuration Options

The valid configuration options that may be used with a pool server can be found in ***Table 4–2*** Pool Server Configuration Options.

Table 4-2 Pool Server Configuration Options

Option	Default	Description
cfg or configfile <configuration_filename>	none	The file specification of a configuration file where server attributes may be found. Attributes set in this configuration file may be overridden by setting the same attribute at the command line level. If the file extension is XML, the configuration parameters are held in a XML format. See Configuration Files for more details. By default no configuration file is used.

Option	Default	Description
controlpass <control_password>	none	Specifies the password that control users must use to be able to issue control commands on this server instance. See Control Password for more information on this password.
log or logfile <file_specification>	console	Specifies the file specification of the log file for this server. If trace is enabled, the trace messages will be written to this file instead of the console. By default trace messages will be written to the console.
node<n> <node>	none	Specifies the node on which the thin server number <n> resides. This option is not valid for use in XML-formatted configuration files.
poolserver	none	Specifies that the server should act as a pool server. This is a mandatory option if used on the command line or a non-XML formatted configuration file
pooledserver <name=server-name>	none	Specifies the name of a server that will take part in the pool. This option is only available when using an XML-formatted configuration file. The named server should also be described in the same configuration file.
poolsize <pool_size>	none	Specifies the number of thin servers that will be specified. This is a mandatory option if used on the command line or a non-XML formatted configuration file
port<n> <port_num>	none	Specifies the port for the thin server number <n> in server list. This option is not valid for use in XML-formatted configuration files.
p or port <port_num>	1701	Tells the pool server to listen on port <port_num>.

Option	Default	Description
srv.keepAliveTimer <seconds>	60	Sets the time (in seconds) of the duration between pool server checks for non-running pooled servers that have autoRestart enabled. See Oracle JDBC for Rdb Pool Server for more details.
srv.mcBasePort <base_port>	5517	Specifies the base port number that will be used for multicast operations. A value of zero (0) will disable multicast operations.
srv.mcGroupIP <group_ip>	239.192.1.1	Specifies the multicast IP group that this server will participate in.
srv.password <server_password>	none	Specifies an additional password that clients need to provide before they may use the server for database connections. See Further server access protection for more details.
srv.useLogicalIPs	false	Only Valid for POOL servers. Specifies that the server should not translate named IP values to IP addresses prior to redirecting connection request. See Using OpenVMS FailSAFE IP. for more details.
tl or tracelevel <trace_level>	0	Sets the trace level for debugging purposes. See Trace for further information
url <connection URL>	none	Specifies the node IP and port this server will run on. This switch overrides any *port* switch

As there may be a number of servers listed in the server pool it is advised to use the configuration file to specify these options. The number of servers in the pool is specified by the *poolsize* option if you are using a standard configuration file. In the case of an XML-formatted configuration file, the number of servers in the pool is determined by the number of PooledServer subsections. Each server participating in the pool must have both a node and a port id specified for it.

See Configuration Files for examples of configuring a pool server.

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4.3 Configuration Files

Instead of setting the switches on the command line, you can specify a configuration file that details the settings.

Two formats of configuration files are recognized:

- Standard Java Properties load file
- XML-formatted file

4.3.1 Standard Properties File

The following section describes the use of configuration file formatted as a standard Java Properties load file. See XML Formatted Configuration File for details on using an XML-formatted configuration file.

The same server configuration options as specified in Server Configuration Options and Pool Server Configuration Options can be used but with the following changes:

1. Each keyword requires a value, even those that do not have values on the command line, these options are considered Booleans and thus should have the appropriate 'TRUE' value.
2. Each keyword must be separated from its value by an equals sign (=)

The –cfg switch on the command line allows you to specify the file specification of this configuration file:

Format

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg thinsrv.cfg
```

Example

Java style comments and empty lines may be included in the file, for example:

```
//
// configuration file for our thin server
//
// the default port for the thin server is 1701 but we
// want it to listen on another port

port=1708

// allow anonymous connections
```

```
anonymous=true

// enable password display
showpass=true

// limit the number of clients
maxclients=10

// set the locking keywords
lockwait=2
maxtries=20
```

// end of config file

In addition, the configuration file for a thin pool server should contain information about the list of thin servers to which it may delegate connection requests, for example:

```
//
// configuration file for pool server
//
// the default port for the pool server is 1702
port=1702

// show is a pool server and the poolsize ( number of subservient
servers)
poolserver=true
poolsize=4

// now add the servers
node1=MYNODE1
port1=1704

node2=MYNODE1
port2=1705

node3=MYNODE1
port3=1706

node4=MYNODE2
port4=1704

// end of config file
```

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4.3.2 XML-Formatted Configuration File

Instead of setting the switches on the command line, you can specify an XML-formatted configuration file that details the settings of these switches. The XML-formatted configuration file allows a greater number of configuration options to be specified than the standard CFG file and is the recommended configuration file format.

The XML-formatted configuration file differs from the standard CFG file in that it may contain information about multiple servers in the same configuration file.

Each server is specified within a separate server section and must be given a unique name. This name is used to get default configuration information about the server on server start-up, as well as how a server may be identified on your system and within the controller interface.

The –cfg switch on the command line allows you to specify the file specification of this file.

The same server configuration options as specified in Server Configuration Options and Pool Server Configuration Options can be used but with the following changes:

- Each keyword requires a value, even those that do not have values on the command line. These options are considered Boolean values and thus should have the appropriate 'TRUE' value.
- Each keyword must be separated from its value by an equals sign (=)
- All option values must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

The configuration document is a hierarchical XML object. Each keyword must be placed within its appropriate section or subsection. Multiple servers may be specified within the same configuration file. Each server must have a unique name.

The format of the contents of the configuration file is XML V1.0.

Format

```
$java –jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthinsrv.jar –cfg rdbjdbccfg.xml
```

Example

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<!—Configuration file for Rdb Thin JDBC Drivers and Servers -->
<config>
  <!—SERVERS -->
  <servers>
    <!—DEFAULT server characteristics-->
    <server
      name="DEFAULT"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      maxClients="-1"
      srv.bindTimeout="1000"
      srv.idleTimeout="0"
      srv.mcBasePort="5517"
      srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
      tracelevel = "0"
      autostart = "false"
      autorestart = "false"
```

```
  restrictAccess = "false"
  anonymous = "false"
  bypass = "false"
  tracelocal = "false"
  relay = "false"
  controlUser="control_user"
  controlPass="0x18E007C81F6B2E2EA02065F78A587BD3"
  cfg="rdb$jdbc_com:rdbjdbccfg.xml"
  srv.execStartup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startexec.com"
  srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
  sharedmem = "0"
/>
<!—DEFAULT Secure socket server -->
<server
  name="DEFAULTSSL"
  type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
  ssl.default="false"
  ssl.context="TLS"
  ssl.keyManagerFactory="SunX509"
  ssl.keyStoreType="jks"
  ssl.keyStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
  ssl.keyStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
  ssl.trustStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
  ssl.trustStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
/>
<!—now specific servers that will be started up by pool server -->
<server
  name="srv1forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1701/"
  autoStart="true"
  autoRestart="true"
  logfile="rdb$jdbc_logs:srv1forRdb.log"
  tracelevel="-1"
  maxClients=1
/>
<server
  name="srv2forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1708/"
  autoStart="true"
  logfile="rdb$jdbc_logs:srv2forRdb.log"
/>

<!—MP server -->
<!—sharedmem is in KB default = 1024 -->
<server
  name="srvMPforRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrvMP"
  url="//localhost:1705/"
  autoStart="true"
  maxClients="10"
  maxFreeExecutors="10"
  prestartedExecutors="10"
  sharedMem="10240"
/>
<!—the pool server -->
```

```
    <server
      name="rdbpool"
      type="RdbThinSrvPool"
      url="//localhost:1702/" >
      <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
    </server>

    <!—Secure socket server -->
    <server
      name="srvssl1forRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
      url="//localhost:1709/"
    />

  </servers>
  <!—database -->
  <databases>
    <database
      name="mf_pers"
      url="//localhost:1701/mydisk:[databases]mf_personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
    <database
      name="pers"
      url="//localhost:1702/mydisk:[databases]personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
  </databases>

</config>
```

Description of the various sections within an XML-formatted configuration file follows.

4.3.2.1 Config Section

This section covers the entire configuration settings and contains the specific configuration sections as described below.

Format

```
<config>
 [ session section ]
 [ databases section ]
 [ servers section ]
</config>
```

4.3.2.2 Session Section

This section describes session characteristics for an interactive session. Information within the session section is currently only used by the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller. You can specify information such as passwords and user names that may be used when you start up a controller session. Currently the controller will recognize only one session, which must be named DEFAULT.

These session properties provide an alternate way of specifying the options other than command line options at controller startup.

Format

```
<session
       [ session properties ]
/>
```

Options

Valid properties for the session section can be seen in ***Table 4-3*** Session Section Properties.

Table 4-3 Session Section Properties

Option	Default	Description
controlPass	none	Specifies the password that will be used by default when connecting to an active server for control purposes. Note that this password must be a plain text password as it will be sent to the server to authorize the connection. Do not use an obfuscated password here.
controlUser	none	Control User name to use on connection
password	none	Currently this has the same function as controlPass, however if both are present, controlPass will take precedence.
name	none	Name for this session description; must be DEFAULT
user	none	User name to use on connection
tracelevel	0	The sessions default trace level
srv.mcBasePort <base_port>	5517	Specifies the base port number that will be used for multicast operations
srv.mcGroupIP <group_ip>	239.192.1.1	Specifies the multicast IP group that will be used for multicast operations

Option	Default	Description
ssl.*	none	Specifies SSL configuration information for the session that may be used to connect to SSL-enabled thin servers. See Using SSL for more information

Example

```
<session
        name="DEFAULT"
        controlPass="jdbc_control"
        user="jdcb_user"
        password="jdbc_control"
        tracelevel="0"
        srv.mcBasePort="5517"
        srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
/>
```

Note:

1. The session properties srv.mcBasePort and srv.mcGroupIP specify the multicast attributes that should be used for polling servers. Only those servers participating in the specified multicast group will respond to any poll requests issued by the controller.
2. Although the user and control passwords may be stored in plain text format in the session section of the configuration file as shown in the example above, this may be contrary to your organization's security policy. Oracle recommends not to store plain text passwords in your configuration files, instead the appropriate command line switches should be used to provide the appropriate password. Control passwords associated with servers may also be specified in the server section of the configuration file in obfuscated form.

4.3.2.3 Databases Section

This section specifies one or more database sections.

Format

```
<databases>
      [ database section ]
</databases>
```

4.3.2.4 Database Section

This section specifies a named database with the given properties.

Format

```
<database>
[ database property  ]
/>
```

Options

Valid properties for the database section can be seen in ***Table 4–4*** Database Section Properties.

Table 4-4 Database Section Properties

Option	Default	Description
name	none	This is the name by which the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers may recognize this database. This name is required and must be unique within the databases section of this configuration file.
url	none	This is the url that may be used to access this database.
driver	none	This is the class path of the preferred JDBC driver that may be used to access this database.
URLPrefix	none	This is the prefix that needs to be added to the url above to provide a complete JDBC Connection URL

Example

```
<!—database -->
  <databases>
    <database
      name="mf_pers"
      url="//localhost:1701/mydisk:[databases]mf_personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
    <database
      name="pers"
      url="//localhost:1702/mydisk:[databases]personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
 </databases>
```

4.3.2.5 Servers Section

This section specifies one or more server property sections.

Format

```
<servers>
     [ server section ]
</servers>
```

4.3.2.6 Server Section

This section specifies one or more properties to assign to this server.
See Server Configuration for details on the properties that may be set.

Format

```
<server
    <property="value"/>
/>
```

or

```
<server
    <property="value"/>
>
[ pooled server subsection ]…
[ allowed database subsection ]…
[ allowed user subsection ]…
</server>
```

Example

A standard thin server called serv1 listening on port 1799 could be described using the following Server Property section:

```
<server
      name="serv1"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1799/"
      logfile="myLogs:serv1.log"
/>
```

Note:

Default server characteristics for server configuration can be specified so that options need not be repeated within the specific server configuration sections. Default server options may be specified by declaring a server section with a name of DEFAULT or DEFAULTSSL.

```
<server
```

```
      name="DEFAULT"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      maxClients="-1"
      srv.bindTimeout="0"
      srv.idleTimeout="0"
      srv.mcBasePort="5517"
      srv.mcGroupIP="239.1.1.1"
      autoStart="false"
      controlUser="jdbc_user"
      controlPass="0x811B15F866179583EB3C96751585B843"
/>
```

The DEFAULT and DEFAULTSSL server definitions should only be used to define the default server characteristics and are not intended to represent actual server instances that can be started by the controller or pool servers.

These default server properties will be assigned to each server found defined after them in the configuration file unless explicitly overridden in the specific server subsection.

The placement of the DEFAULT and DEFAULTSSL server sections within the configuration file is important. Only those servers defined in sections that occur after these default definitions will have these default characteristics. Any server section specified prior to the default server sections will not get these default characteristics. Oracle recommends that these two sections be the first two server sections within your configuration file.

If subsections such as Pooled Server or Allowed Database are required, then the second format for a server section must be used.

Example

```
<server
      name="rdbpool"
      type="RdbThinSrvPool"
      url="//localhost:1702/" >
      <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
</server>
```

4.3.2.7 Pooled Server Subsection

This subsection specifies a server that will take part in the parent server's server pool, where the declared server name must reference a server already named in this configuration file.

Multiple PooledServer subsections may be present in a single server declaration.

The subsection is valid only when used within an `RdbThinSrvPool` server declaration.

The set of pooledServers provided will make up the pool of servers that the parent pool server may try to access.

Format

```
<pooledServer name="declared server"/>
```

Example

```
<server
      name="rdbpool"
      type="RdbThinSrvPool"
      url="//localhost:1702/" >
      <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
</server>
```

4.3.2.8 Allowed Database Subsection

This subsection specifies the database that clients using the server may access. The declared database name must either reference a database already named in the database section of this configuration file, or must be a valid database file specification or logical name.

The subsection is only valid when used within a server declaration.
Multiple AllowDatabase subsections may be present in a single server declaration.

For database access to be restricted the server attribute `restrictAccess` must be set `"true"`.

See the section Restricting Database Access for more details

Format

```
<allowDatabase name="db specification" />
```

Example

```
<server
      name="srv2restrict"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      restrictAccess="true">
      <allowDatabase name="mf_pers"/>
      <allowDatabase name="disk1:[databases]customers"/>
</server>
```

4.3.2.9 Allowed User Subsection

This subsection specifies the usernames the server will allow access to. The declared username must be a valid username recognized by Rdb. The matching of usernames by the server for this level of restriction is not case-sensitive.

The subsection is only valid when used within a server declaration.
Multiple AllowUser subsections may be present in a single server declaration.

For user access to be restricted the server attribute `restrictAccess` must be set `"true"`.

See the section Restricting User Access for more details

Format

```
<allowUser name="username" />
```

Example

```
<server
      name="srv2restrict"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      restrictAccess="true">
      <allowUser name="smith"/>
      <allowUser name="jones"/>
</server>
```

4.3.2.10 Using filenames in the configuration file

A number of attributes within the configuration file sections require the specification of a filename, for example:

- `cfg="<filename>"`
- `log="<filename>"`
- `srv.execStartup="<filename>"`
- `srv.startup="<filename>"`

The filename must be a valid OpenVMS file specification that may contain a full or partial file path and may include logical names.
You must ensure that, if logical names are used, they are available to the context within which the server will be started, and that the file is accessible by the VMS user that starts up the server.

If a server defined in the configuration will be started up using the controller, as a pooled server by a pool server, or by Oracle SQL/Services, a detached process will be created for the server and the LOGINOUT.EXE will be run to ensure a valid process environment under which Java and Oracle Rdb can be accessed.

Because the LOGINOUT.EXE program is run, any file specification using relative file paths must be relative to the login directory of the invoker, otherwise a full file specification must be used.

Contents

Chapter 5
Using SSL

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) was developed to provide security for Web traffic. Including confidentiality, message integrity, and authentication. SSL achieves this through the use of cryptography, digital signatures, and certificates.

Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers and thin clients may use SSL for communication over TCP/IP. SSL allows an SSL-enabled server to authenticate itself to an SSL-enabled client, allows the client to authenticate itself to the server, and allows both machines to establish an encrypted connection.

Before trying to use SSL with the thin driver, you should familiarize yourself with general Java security and SSL concepts. Please refer to your Java documentation for general information on SSL and Java Security.

The following sections provide SSL information specific to using SSL with the thin driver and assume a basic understanding of Java Security and SSL.

5.1 SSL Configuration

Information about SSL connection characteristics must be provided to both the client and server, and in order for a communication channel to be established, both the server and client must agree on the SSL security characteristics.

In addition, it is important that both the client and the server have the same security certificate for authorization. The following sections detail how to provide SSL characteristics in a client connection request and to an SSL-enabled Oracle JDBC for Rdb server

5.1.1 Client SSL Configuration

The client application must specify its SSL characteristics during its connection request to the thin driver. The simplest way of doing this is by providing extra SSL information in the properties block that is passed to the DriverManager.getConnection() method.

The SSL information provides information such as where to find the appropriate certificate for SSL connections and what context and protocols should be used to carry out the SSL handshake during connection set-up.

Example

```
Properties info = new Properties();
info.put("user", user);
info.put("password", password);
info.put("tracelevel", traceLevel);
info.put("ssl", "true");
info.put("ssl.default", "false");
info.put("ssl.context", "TLS");
info.put("ssl.keyManagerFactory", "SunX509");
info.put("ssl.keyStoreType", "jks");
info.put("ssl.keyStore", "rdbjdbccli.kst");
info.put("ssl.keyStorePassword", "CHANGETHIS");
info.put("ssl.trustStore", "rdbjdbccli.kst");
info.put("ssl.trustStorePassword", "CHANGETHIS");
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
  "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1755/my_db_dir:pers", info);
```

The properties block must have the property **ssl** set to true for SSL connections to be attempted.

In addition, the SSL characteristics can be specified explicitly as properties, or you may use ssl.default set to true to request that the default SSL characteristics for your system should be used.

```
Properties info = new Properties();
info.put("user", user);
info.put("password", password);
info.put("tracelevel", traceLevel);
info.put("ssl", "true");
info.put("ssl.default", "true");
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
  "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1755/my_db_dir:pers", info);
```

See SSL configuration options for details of the ssl.* options.

Note:

For an SSL connection to be made, the appropriate certificate for the server to which you are trying to attach to should be in the keystore you have designated in the SSL properties for the connection.

If no certificate is found the following exception will be raised:

```
javax.net.ssl.SSLException: No available certificate corresponds to
 the SSL cipher suites, which are enabled.
```

See your Java Security documentation for more information on certificates.

5.1.2 Server SSL Configuration

An SSL-enabled server must also be provided with SSL configuration information. This is usually provided within the server section for the named server in an XML-based configuration file.

To indicate that the server should be SSL-enabled, the server must be defined as one of the following SSL server types:

```
RdbThinSrvSSL
RdbThinSrvMPSSL
RdbThinSrvPoolSSL
```

Example

```
<server
        name="MYSSL"
        type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
        ssl.default="false"
        ssl.context="TLS"
        ssl.keyManagerFactory="SunX509"
        ssl.keyStoreType="jks"
        ssl.keyStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
        ssl.keyStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
        ssl.trustStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
        ssl.trustStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
/>
```

If you wish to define a number of SSL-enabled servers with the same SSL characteristics, then you can use the special DEFAULTSSL server definition to define the default characteristics. Each subsequent server definition that has one of the SSL server types will use these characteristics, unless explicitly overridden in the server definition.

```
<server
        name="DEFAULTSSL"
        type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
        ssl.default="false"
        ssl.context="TLS"
        ssl.keyManagerFactory="SunX509"
        ssl.keyStoreType="jks"
        ssl.keyStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
        ssl.keyStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
        ssl.trustStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
        ssl.trustStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
 />
```

```
<server
        name="SSLsrv1"
        type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
        url="//localhost:1707/"
/>
<server
        name="SSLsrv2"
        type="RdbThinSrvMPSSL"
        url="//localhost:1708/"
        sharedMem="10000"
/>
```

See SSL Configuration Options for details of these options.

Note:

If a pool server is SSL-enabled, for security reasons it will only communicate with pooled servers within its pool that are also SSL-enabled. Non-SSL-enabled pooled servers within the pool will be ignored and will not be considered candidates for redirection of connection requests.

5.2 SSL and the Controller

All connections made to SSL-enabled servers must be made using SSL connections. This also includes the controller.
If the controller will be used to manage SSL-enabled servers, then the controller session must also have the correct SSL information to make the secure connection to the server.

You can specify the SSL information that the controller uses for connecting to SSL-enabled thin servers by starting the controller using a XML-formatted configuration file that has the appropriate SSL information in its SESSION section.

Example

```
<session
        name="DEFAULT"
        controlPass="jdbc_user"
        user="cts1"
        password="jdbc_user"
        tracelevel="0"
        srv.mcBasePort="5518"
        srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.2"
        ssl.default="false"
```

```
        ssl.context="TLS"
        ssl.keyManagerFactory="SunX509"
        ssl.keyStoreType="jks"
        ssl.keyStore="rdbjdbccli.kst"
        ssl.keyStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
        ssl.trustStore="rdbjdbccli.kst"
        ssl.trustStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
/>
```

This is the same SSL information that you would have provided for a client SSL configuration as described in Client SSL configuration.

If this information is provided, the controller will use the SSL configuration to connect to any server that responds to a poll request as an SSL-enabled server.

5.3 SSL Configuration Options

The various SSL configuration options that may be set can be found in Table 5–1 SSL Configuration Options.

Table 5-1 SSL Configuration Options

Option	Default	Description
ssl.default	false	If specified, indicates that the default SSL socket factory should be used to create an SSL socket. The default SSL socket factory can be changed by setting the value of the "ssl.ServerSocketFactory.provider" security property (in the Java security properties file) to the desired class. All other ssl.* configuration options will be ignored if ssl.default is specified and set to true. If ssl.default is not specified or specified as false then the values of the following ssl.* properties should be used to create an SSL socket factory.
ssl.context <ssl context>	none	Indicates the SSL context to use, for example "TLS".
ssl.keyManagerFactory <keymanager factory>	none	Indicates the keymanager factory to use, for example "SunX509".
ssl.keyStoreType <store type>	none	Indicates the type of the key store, for example

Option	Default	Description
		"jks".
ssl.keyStore <store filename>	none	Indicates the filename of the keystore.
ssl.keyStorePassword <password>	none	Indicates the password for the keystore.
ssl.trustStore <trust store filename>	none	Indicates the filename of the trust store.
ssl.trustStorePassword <password>	none	Indicates the password of the trust store.

5.4 Using Self-Signed Certificates for Testing

The following code is an example that may be used to build and copy certificates that may be used for SSL communications where the client and server are on OpenVMS nodes that have Java environments already set up.

Information such as the keystore and password should be changed appropriately for your own situation.

```
$! The following should be done on the Server node
$ write sys$output "Generating the Server KeyStore in file rdbjdbcsrv.kst
$ keytool -genkey -alias rdbjdbc-sv
-dname "CN=Jim Murray, OU=Rdb Engineering, O=Oracle, c=US"
-keypass "CHANGETHIS" -storepass "CHANGETHIS" -KeyStore rdbjdbcsrv.kst
$!
$write sys$output "Exporting the certificate from keystore to external
file server.cer
$ keytool -export -alias rdbjdbc-sv -storepass "CHANGETHIS" -
-file server.cer -keystore rdbjdbcsrv.kst
$!
$!-----------------------------------------------------------------------
$!
$! The following should be done on the client node
$!
$write sys$output "Generating the Client KeyStore in file rdbjdbccli.kst
$ keytool -genkey -alias rdbjdbc-cl -
-dname "CN=Rdbjdbc Client, OU=X, O=Y, L=Z, S=XY, C=YZ"
-keyalg RSA -keypass "CHANGETHIS" -storepass "CHANGETHIS" -keystore
rdbjdbccli.kst
$!
$write sys$output "Exporting the certificate from keystore to external
file client.cer
$ keytool -export -alias rdbjdbc-cl -storepass "CHANGETHIS"
```

```
-file client.cer -keystore rdbjdbccli.kst
$!
$!-----------------------------------------------------------------------
$!
$! Exchange the certificates by copying the client certificate file
(client.cer) to
$! The server node, and the server certificate file (server.cer) to the
client node
$!
$!-----------------------------------------------------------------------
$!
$! Now on the server node
$write sys$output "Importing Client's certificate into Server's keystore
$ keytool -import -v -trustcacerts -alias rdbjdbc -file client.cer
-keystore rdbjdbcsrv.kst -keypass "CHANGETHIS" -storepass "CHANGETHIS"
yes
$!
$!-----------------------------------------------------------------------
$!
$! Now on the client node
$write sys$output "Importing Server's certificate into Client's keystore
$ keytool -import -v -trustcacerts -alias rdbjdbc -file server.cer
-keystore rdbjdbccli.kst -keypass "CHANGETHIS" -storepass "CHANGETHIS"
yes
```

The keytool command should work as shown above on most operating systems that have Java installed.

Note the use of double quotes to maintain values such as passwords exactly as you specify them in the server or client SSL connection configuration properties.

Once the keystores have been set up, as long as you have setup the SSL properties correctly for the client and the server as shown in previous sections, you can use SSL for client/server communication within the thin driver.

Contents

Chapter 6
Oracle JDBC for Rdb Controller

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller (here-on referred to as the controller) allows basic management of Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers.

Contained in the rdbthincontrol.jar file, this application allows local and remote password-protected server management operations to be carried out on a thin server or pool server. These operations can include showing the clients that are currently connected, stopping client threads, and starting and stopping thin servers.

The controller can be run either in interactive mode or single command mode. In interactive mode you typically connect to the server you wish to manage and then issue the management requests. When you are finished using the controller you can issue the exit command to terminate the image.

In single command mode you provide command line switches to tell the controller what action has to be performed. When the action is complete the controller image will terminate.

The controller is typically used in conjunction with a XML-formatted configuration file that provides information about the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers can be run on your system. In addition the configuration file may provide session information such as the broadcast port information to use when doing poll operations. See Configuration Files for more information about configuration files.

The controller may be used to start and stop servers as well as other operations pertaining to servers and connected clients. In addition the controller may be used to show the current status of Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers running throughout your network.

Below is a sample session using the controller in interactive mode:

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> show stored servers
Stored server info

RDB$NODE               : localhost
RDB$PORT               : 1702
RDB$STATUS             : not available
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : SRV2
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : not available
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : not available
RDB$SERVER_PID         : not available
```

```
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1


RDB$NODE               : localhost
RDB$PORT               : 1701
RDB$STATUS             : not available
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : SRV1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : not available
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : not available
RDB$SERVER_PID         : not available
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1


RDB$NODE               : localhost
RDB$PORT               : 1701
RDB$STATUS             : not available
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : DEFAULT
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : not available
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : not available
RDB$SERVER_PID         : not available
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1
rdbthincontrol> start server srv1
Starting server ...
.

RDB$NODE               : 138.1.14.91
RDB$PORT               : 1701
RDB$STATUS             : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : srv1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : T7.2-510 20070109 B719
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : T7.2-510 20061221 B6CL
RDB$SERVER_PID         : 0x20238378(539198328)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1
RDB$TRACE_LEVEL        : 0
RDB$LOG_FILE           : rdbjdbclog
RDB$RESTRICT_ACCESS    : false
rdbthincontrol> poll
Polling servers ...
srv1(0) //138.1.14.91:1701/ (0x20238378<539198328>)
rdbthincontrol> start server srv2
Starting server ...
.
```

```
RDB$NODE               : 138.1.14.91
RDB$PORT               : 1702
RDB$STATUS             : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : srv2
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : T7.2-510 20070109 B719
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : T7.2-510 20061221 B6CL
RDB$SERVER_PID         : 0x2033137C(540218236)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1
RDB$TRACE_LEVEL        : 0
RDB$LOG_FILE           : rdbjdbclog
RDB$RESTRICT_ACCESS    : false
rdbthincontrol> poll
Polling servers ...
srv2(0) //138.1.14.91:1702/ (0x2033137C<540218236>)
srv1(0) //138.1.14.91:1701/ (0x20238378<539198328>)
rdbthincontrol> show active servers
Active server info

RDB$NODE               : 138.1.14.91
RDB$PORT               : 1702
RDB$STATUS             : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : srv2
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : T7.2-510 20070109 B719
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : T7.2-510 20061221 B6CL
RDB$SERVER_PID         : 0x2033137C(540218236)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1
RDB$TRACE_LEVEL        : 0
RDB$LOG_FILE           : rdbjdbclog
RDB$RESTRICT_ACCESS    : false

RDB$NODE               : 138.1.14.91
RDB$PORT               : 1701
RDB$STATUS             : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME        : srv1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE        : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION     : T7.2-510 20070109 B719
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : T7.2-510 20061221 B6CL
RDB$SERVER_PID         : 0x20238378(539198328)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON        : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS      : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS  : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS        : -1
RDB$TRACE_LEVEL        : 0
RDB$LOG_FILE           : rdbjdbclog
RDB$RESTRICT_ACCESS    : false
rdbthincontrol> stop all servers
Successfully stopped Thin Server : srv1 (//138.1.14.91:1701/)
Successfully stopped Thin Server : srv2 (//138.1.14.91:1702/)
```

```
rdbthincontrol> poll
Polling servers ...
rdbthincontrol> exit
```

6.1 Running the Controller

The controller allows basic management of Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers.
The controller can be run from the OpenVMS DCL command line either in single command mode or as a command line interface:

Format

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar [<option> |
<command_keyword>]
```

Valid options can be found in Table 6–1 Controller Options.
Valid command_keywords can be found in Table 6–2 Controller Command Keywords.

Note:

For the controller to be able to manage an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server the server must have a control password.
See Server Configuration Options for more details on specifying the control password.

Table 6-1 Controller Options

Option	Default	Description
`-active`	false	Used in conjunction with a command_keyword to specify that the action applies to all the designated entities
`-all`	n/a	Used in conjunction with a command_keyword to specify that the action applies to only active designated entities
`-cfg or -configfile <configuration_filename>`	none	The file specification of a configuration file where session and server attributes may be found. Attributes set in this configuration file may be overridden by setting the same attribute at the command line level. See Configuration Files for more details. By default no configuration file is used.

`-controlpass <control password>`	none	Specifies the control password to use when connecting to servers. This password takes precedence over any *password* option provided on the same command line
`-n or –node <node>`	none	Specifies the node where the server to be connected to is running.
`-name <server name >`	none	Specifies a name for the server. The name is used to lookup server information within the start-up configuration file. The value of this name is not case-sensitive.
`-oem`	n/a	Used by OEM to indicate that the return status and messages should be formatted for OEM usage.
`-p or –port <port_num>`	none	Specifies the port on which the server to be connected to is listening.
`-pw or –password <password>`	none	Specifies the password to send to the thin server when requesting a control connection. If a *controlpass* option is also found on the same command line the *controlpass* option will take precedence.
`-srvargs <server_arguments>`	none	Additional arguments to be passed on the connection URL when connecting to the server. For Example @tracelevel=-1
`-srv.mcBasePort <base_port>`	.5517	Specifies the base port number that will be used for multicast operations.
`-srv.mcGroupIP <group_ip>`	239.192.1.1	Specifies the multicast IP group that this server will participate in
`-stored`	n/a	Used in conjunction with a command_keyword to specify that the action applies to the stored designated entities as found in the XML configuration file
`-tl or –tracelevel <trace_level>`	0	Specifies the default tracelevel for the session

		session The value zero (0) means no tracing.
`-u or -user <user_name>`	.none	Specifies the username to use for connection to the server
`-url <connection URL>`	none	Specifies the node IP and port of the server to connect to. This switch overrides any *port* and *node* switch specified The format of the <connection URL> is //<node>:<port>/

Note:

A number of these options may also be specified in a session section of the XML-formatted configuration file used to start an interactive controller session. See Session Section within XML Formatted Configuration File for more details.

Table 6-2 Controller Command Keywords

Option	Description
`-poll`	Sends a pool request out to locate active servers. See Polling Servers for more information.
`-startserver`	Starts the server as specified by the other options given on the command line. See Starting Servers for more information.
`-openserver`	Opens the server as specified by the other options given on the command line. See Opening Servers for more information.
`-closeserver`	Closes the server as specified by the other options given on the command line. See Closing Servers for more information
`-showserver`	Issues the Show Server command that gets server information from the connected server. See Showing Servers for more information
`-showclients`	Issues the Show Clients command, which gets client information from the connected server. See Showing Clients for more information
`-stopserver`	Stops the server as specified by the other options given on the command line See Stopping Servers for

	given on the command line See Stopping Servers for more information
`-stopclient <client_id>`	Issues the Stop Client command which requests the connected server to terminate the specified client thread. The <client_id> is an id of a client as displayed by the Show Clients command See Stopping Clients for more information. There is no default value for <client_id>

If the controller is invoked with the appropriate connect information and one of command keywords, the controller will issue the desired request to the server, optionally display the results, and terminate immediately.

If more than one command keyword is present, only one will be issued using the precedence as shown in the preceding table.

Example

An example of issuing command keyword to the controller:

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar -u jan –
 -controlpass mpass -node nd1 -port 1701 –stopserver
```

6.1.2 Controller Command Line

If no command keyword is used on the controller invocation, the application will go into command line prompt mode allowing multiple commands to be issued.

If valid connection information is provided at the controller invocation (node, port, user and password), the controller will automatically attempt to connect to the specified server. If a connection has not been established or a different server connection is required, then the Connect command can be issued at the control command line. See Connecting to Servers for more information.

If username and password are not provided on the connect command line, then the values of the configuration options when the controller was invoked will be used. If a configuration file is specified, the configuration file session characteristics will be used. See Session Section within XML formatted Configuration File for more information on session characteristics.

Commands may be issued at the control command line either within the context of a server connection or outside the context of a specific server connection.

The commands that may be issued once a connection has been established to a server are discussed in Commands requiring server connection.

The commands that do not require a server connection are discussed in Commands Not requiring a server connection.

Format

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar -cfg my_servers.xml
```

6.1.2.1 Commands requiring a server connection

Once a valid server connection has been established the commands shown in ***Table 6–3 Controller Command Line Commands Within Connection*** may be issued.

Table 6-3 Controller Command Line Commands Within Connection

Command	Description
close server	Closes the currently connected server. See Closing Servers for more details
disconnect	Disconnects from the currently connected server
open server	Opens the currently connected server. See Opening Servers for more details
set logfile [<filename>]	Sets the logfile for the currently connected active server. This may be used to redirect trace log message to a different log file, which will close the current log file. If <filename> is missing of is equal to the value OFF the current logfile is still closed and log messages will no longer be sent to the log file.
set default tracelevel <int>	Sets the default tracelevel on the currently connected active server. This does not affect currently connected clients. Only clients connecting after the set default tracelevel is issued will be affected.
set tracelevel <int>	Sets the tracelevel on the currently connected active server. This will set the trace level for all clients that are currently connected to the server. Clients connecting after the set is issued will not be affected.
show clients	Show all clients on the currently connected server. See Showing Clients for more details.

stop client <client_id>	Stops the client matching the specified <client_id> on the currently connected server. See Stopping Clients for more details.
stop clients	Stops all clients on the currently connected server. See Stopping Clients for more details.
stop server	Stops the currently connected server
watch [server]	Send trace logging from connected server to the current console. See Watching Servers for more details

Example

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar
rdbthincontrol> connect //localhost:1701/ jones mypassword
rdbthincontrol> show server

RDB$NODE : localhost
RDB$PORT : 1701
RDB$STATUS : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME : rdbthnsrv1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_PID : 0x0B24(2852)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS : -1
rdbthincontrol>
rdbthincontrol> stop server
Successfully stopped Rdb Thin Server : //localhost:1701/
rdbthincontrol> exit
$
```

6.1.2.2 Commands Not requiring a server connection

A number of commands may be issued that do not require you to have a connection established, however, for all commands other than *poll* and *quit* you will have to provide a username and control password which will be used to connect to the servers to obtain the required information. These command are listed in table: ***Table 6–4 Controller Command Line Commands Without Connection***

Table 6-4 Controller Command Line Commands Without Connection

Command	Description
poll	Multicast Poll for responding servers. See Polling

	Servers for more details.
set session controlpass <pwd>	Sets the sessions control password. See Control Password for more information.
set default tracelevel <int> <server_ident>	Sets the default tracelevel on the identified active server. This does not affect currently connected clients. Only clients connecting after the set default tracelevel is issued will be affected.
set logfile <filename> <server_ident>	Sets the logfile for the identified active server. This may be used to redirect trace log message to a different log file, which will close the current log file. If <filename> is the value OFF then the current logfile will be closed and log messages will no longer be sent to the log file.
set tracelevel <int> <server_ident>	Sets the tracelevel on the identified active server. This will set the trace level for all clients that are currently connected to the server. Clients connecting after the set is issued will not be affected.
show active servers show all servers show server <server_ident>	Show information about servers. See Showing Servers for more details.
show active clients show all clients	Shows information about clients on all responding servers See Showing Clients for more details.
show active clients <name> show all clients <name>	Shows information about clients with username <name> on all responding servers. See Showing Clients for more details.
stop active clients stop all clients	Stops all clients on all responding servers. See Stopping Clients for more details.
stop active clients <name> stop all clients <name>	Stops all clients with username <name> on all responding servers. See Stopping Clients for more details.
stop active clients in <database spec> stop all clients in <database spec>	Stops all clients on all responding servers if the client is currently connected to the specified database. See Stopping Clients for more details.

stop active servers stop all servers stop server <server_ident>	Stops active servers. See Stopping Servers for more details.
open active servers open all servers open server <server_ident>	Opens active servers. See Opening Servers for more details.
close active servers close all servers close server <server_ident>	Closes active servers. See Closing Servers for more details.
watch [server] <server_ident>	Watches active servers. See Watching Servers for more details.
quit or exit	Exits the controller application

Example

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar -user jones –
 -controlpass jdbc_user
rdbthincontrol> show active servers

RDB$NODE : localhost
RDB$PORT : 1701
RDB$STATUS : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME : rdbthnsrv1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_PID : 0x0B30(2864)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS : -1

RDB$NODE : localhost
RDB$PORT : 1711
RDB$STATUS : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME : myserver
RDB$SERVER_TYPE : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : V7.1-300 20040624 B46N
RDB$SERVER_PID : 0x0B88(2952)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS : -1
rdbthincontrol>
```

If a server does not recognize the provided control password, it will respond with a failure message:

```
rdbthincontrol> show active servers

Failed to connect <CONTROL>
No Rdb Thin Server connection has been established
Unable to connect to server //localhost:1701/
Failed to connect <CONTROL>
No Rdb Thin Server connection has been established
Unable to connect to server //localhost:1711/
rdbthincontrol>
```

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6.2 Connecting to Servers

The majority of commands that can be issued from the controller require a valid control connection to be established with a server. If valid connection information is provided at the controller invocation (node, port, user and password), the controller will automatically attempt to connect to the specified server when the controller starts up.

If user and password are provided at the controller invocation, this information will be maintained for the entire controller session and will be used in subsequent connection request unless explicitly overridden on the command statement.

Commands will only be carried out on a server if a control connection has been established, which requires the correct control password to be provided during the connect request. See Control Password for more information of this password.

This control connection may be an explicit connection established for the session by using the Connect command or may be implicitly established if a command is issued to a server that requires control access to execute successfully. Many controller commands allow server connection information to be specified, indicating which server to apply the command. In addition, the connection information may provide a username and password to use for that server.

Format

<command> <server_connection>

The <server_connection> information is comprised of a server identification string and optional connection username and control password:

Format

```
<server_ident> [<server_uid>]
```

The <server_ident> string can be one of the following:

- Port ID - this is the same as issuing //localhost:<port>/
- full URL with the format: `//<node>:<port>/`
- name of server as found in the configuration used to start the controller

The <server_uid> is:

```
<username> [<password>]
```

The <password> must match the control password of the server for the control connection to be carried out successfully.
If a username or password is not provided on the command line then the current session information is used.

This connection, once established, will be maintained until either an explicit Disconnect is issued, or a new connection is established to another server or the controller exits.

If an attempt is made to issue a controller command without a connection being established, then an error condition will be raised.

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> watch

No Rdb Thin Server connection has been established
```

If username and password are not provided on the connect command line, then the values of the appropriate configuration options set when the controller was invoked will be used, or if a configuration file is specified, the configuration file session characteristics will be used. See Session Section within XML formatted Configuration File for more information on session characteristics.

6.2.1 Connect Command

If a connection has not been established or the current connection has been disconnected or a different server connection is required, then the Connect command can be issued at the control command line.

Format

```
connect [server] <server_connection>
```

This command connects to the server specified by the <server_connection> information.

Example

The following examples use the Connect command:

```
rdbthincontrol> connect //localhost:1701/ jones mypassword

rdbthincontrol> connect server 1701

rdbthincontrol> connect myServer jim xxxxx
```

Note:

If username and password are not provided on the Connect command line, then the values entered in the configuration options when the controller was invoked will be used, or if a configuration file is specified, the configuration file session characteristics will be used. See Session Section within XML formatted Configuration File for more information on session characteristics.

6.2.2 Implicit Connection

A number of the control commands require a control connection to be established with the target server. If the target server is not currently connected then both explicitly provided connection information and session connection information may be used to attempt to establish a control connection.

Connection information may be provided on the command line along with the command, for example:

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> stop server //localhost:1701/ jones mypassword
```

Once an implicit connection is made, this connection will be established as the current session connection until overridden by another implicit or explicit connection.

6.3 Control Password

To carry out any operations on active servers or clients you are required to provide a control password.
This password must match the control password for that active server, otherwise, an exception will be raised and the operation will fail.

When you start up the controller you may provide a password as a command line option or in the session section of an XML-formatted Configuration file. If you provide both a password and a controlPass the controlPass will take precedence.

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> stop server myMPServer

Failed to connect <CONTROL>
No Rdb Thin Server connection has been established
Unable to connect to server //localhost:1788/
```

In addition the control password may be set for a session by using the Set Session Controlpass statement at the controller command line prompt.

```
rdbthincontrol> set session controlpass badpassword
rdbthincontrol> show server 1701
Failed to connect <CONTROL>
No Rdb Thin Server connection has been established
rdbthincontrol> set session controlpass mypassword
rdbthincontrol> show server 1701

RDB$NODE : 192.168.1.100
RDB$PORT : 1701
RDB$STATUS : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME : jiserv
RDB$SERVER_TYPE : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION : X7.1-301 20040713 B47C
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION : X7.1-301 20040712 B47C
RDB$SERVER_PID : 0x1728(5928)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS : -1
```

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6.4 Server Operations

This section details the operations you may carry out on servers using the controller both interactively and in command mode.

Note:

The examples in this section assume that JAVA has been set up and the following DCL symbol has been set in the environment.

```
$ thincontrol :== 'java'  -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar -
  -cfg my_servers.xml -controlpass "MySecretPassword"
```

The configuration file contents used for these examples may be seen in Sample configuration file MY_SERVERS.XML

6.4.1 Closing Servers

Active servers may be closed using the controller. You must provide a valid control password for the server.

Closing a server sets its maxClients attribute to zero (0) thus preventing any further connections to be made. Already established connections are not affected. You may issue an open command later to re-open a closed server, which will reestablish the maxClients value for the server back to the value it was prior to closing. See Opening Servers for more details.

Only those servers where the control password matches the control session control password will be closed.

6.4.1.1 Interactive mode

The interactive control commands available to close servers can be seen in Table 6–5 Interactive Close Server.

Table 6-5 Interactive Close Server

Command	Description
close active servers close all servers	Closes all responding servers.
close server	Closes the currently connected server
close server <server_connection>	Closes the active server specified by the server connection information. See Connecting to Servers for more information

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> close server myserver

rdbthincontrol> close server //prod_node:1766/

rdbthincontrol> close server 1701

rdbthincontrol> close active servers

rdbthincontrol> close server myserver george MySecretPassword
```

6.4.1.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to close servers can be seen in Table 6–6 Command Mode Close Server.

Table 6-6 Command Mode Close Server

Command	Description
`-closeServer-active` `-closeServer -all`	Closes all responding servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL -all and –active in this context are considered synonyms.
`-closeServer`	Closes the server as specified by other command line options

Example

```
$ thincontrol –closeServer –url //prod_node:1766/

$ thincontrol –closeServer –port 1701 –node localhost

$ thincontrol –closeServer –active

$ thincontrol –closeServer –name myserver
```

6.4.2 Opening Servers

Active servers may be opened using the controller. You must provide a valid control password for the server.
Opening a server allows new client connections to be made using that server.

You may issue a open command to re-open a closed server, which will reestablish the maxClients value for the server back to the value it was prior to closing.
Only those servers where the control password matches the control session control password will be opened.

6.4.2.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to open servers can be seen in Table 6–7 Interactive Open Server.

Table 6-7 Interactive Open Server

Command	Description
open active servers open all servers	Opens all responding servers.
open server	Opens the currently connected server
open server <server_connection>	Opens the active server specified by the server connection information. See Connecting to Servers for more information

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> open server

rdbthincontrol> open server myserv

rdbthincontrol> open server //prod_node:1766/

rdbthincontrol> open server 1701

rdbthincontrol> open all servers

rdbthincontrol> open server //prod_node:1766/ fred mypass
```

6.4.2.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to open servers can be seen in Table 6–8 Command Mode Open Server.

Table 6-8 Command Mode Open Server

Command	Description
`-openServer -active` `-openServer -all`	Opens all responding servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL -all and –active in this context are considered synonyms.

Command	Description
-openServer	Opens the server as specified by other command line options

Example

```
$ thincontrol -openServer -url //prod_node:1766/

$ thincontrol -openServer -port 1701 -node localhost

$ thincontrol -openServer -active

$ thincontrol -openServer -name myserver
```

6.4.3 Showing Servers

Information about active and known servers may be displayed using the controller. You must provide a valid control password for the server before information will be displayed.

If showing all or active servers only those servers where the control password matches the control session control password will have information displayed.
All server definitions as stored in the configuration file will be displayed when showing stored or all servers irrespective of the control password.

6.4.3.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to show servers can be seen in Table 6–9 Interactive Show Server.

Table 6-9 Interactive Show Server

Command	Description
show active servers	Show all servers that are responding to the multicast poll request
show all servers	Shows active servers as well as the server definitions as found in the configuration file used to start the controller
show stored servers	Shows the server definitions as found in the configuration file used to start the controller
show server	Shows information about the currently connected server
show server <server_connection>	Shows information about the active server specified

Command	Description
	by the server connection information. See Connecting to servers for more information

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> show server

rdbthincontrol> show server myserv

rdbthincontrol> show server //prod_node:1766/

rdbthincontrol> show server 1701

rdbthincontrol> show active servers

rdbthincontrol> show server //prod_node:1766/ fred mypass
```

6.4.3.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to show servers can be seen in Table 6–10 Command Mode Show Server.

Table 6-10 Command Mode Show Server

Command	Description
`-showServer -active` `-showServer -all`	Shows active servers as well as the server definitions as found in the configuration file used to start the controller The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL -all and –active in this context are considered synonyms.
`-showServer -stored`	Shows the server definitions as found in the configuration file used to start the controller
`-showServer`	Shows the server as specified by other command line options

Note:

If multiple conflicting keywords are found on the one command line only one action will be taken and the following precedence is used

- -all
- -active
- -stored
- specified server

Example

```
$ thincontrol –showServer –url //prod_node:1766/

$ thincontrol –showServer –port 1701 –node localhost

$ thincontrol –showServer –active

$ thincontrol –showServer –all

$ thincontrol –showServer –stored

$ thincontrol –showServer –name myserver
```

6.4.4 Starting Servers

Servers may be started using the controller.
If the server specifies a node or URL that is not the same as the node the controller is running on an exception will be raised.

Note:

Currently a server can only be started if its configuration specifies the same node as the node the controller is running on.
Starting remote servers is not currently available.

6.4.4.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to start servers can be seen in Table 6–11 Interactive Start Server.

Table 6-11 Interactive Start Server

Command	Description
start all servers	Starts all *autostart* servers found in the XML-formatted configuration file used when invoking the controller.

	Only those servers that have the autostart attribute and are for the local host will be started.
start server	Starts a server of type RdbThinSrv on the local host with all default characteristics.
start server <port id>	Starts a server of type RdbThinSrv listening on the designated port on the local host with default remaining characteristics
start server <name>	Starts the server that matches the name provided. See XML formatted Configuration File for more information on named server definitions.

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> start server myserver

rdbthincontrol> start server 1799

rdbthincontrol> start server all
```

6.4.4.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to start servers can be seen in Table 6–12 Command Mode Start Server.

Table 6-12 Command Mode Start Server

Command	Description
`-startServer -all`	Starts all *autostart* servers found in the XML-formatted configuration file used when invoking the controller. Only those servers that have the autostart attribute and are for the local host will be started. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL • -active

`-startServer`	Starts the server as specified by other command line options

Example

```
$ thincontrol -startServer -port 1701 -node localhost

$ thincontrol -startServer -name myserver

$ thincontrol -startServer -all
```

6.4.5 Stopping Servers

Active servers may be stopped using the controller. You must provide a valid control password for the server.
Only those servers where the control password matches the control session control password will be stopped.

Note:

Stopping a server will forcibly terminate all database connections on that server and does not wait for client transaction completion. Consider using the Close Server command first, to stop further client connections and then use the Stop Server command later when no clients are bound. See Closing Servers for more details.

You may use Show Server or Show Clients command to see if any clients are currently using the server. See Showing Servers for more details.

6.4.5.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to stop servers can be seen in Table 6–13 Interactive Stop Server.

Table 6-13 Interactive Stop Server

Command	Description
stop active servers stop all servers	Stops all responding servers.
stop server	Stops the currently connected server
stop server <server_connection>	Stops the active server specified by the server connection information. See Connecting to servers for more information

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> stop server

rdbthincontrol> stop server myserv

rdbthincontrol> stop server //prod_node:1766/

rdbthincontrol> stop server 1701

rdbthincontrol> stop active servers

rdbthincontrol> stop server //prod_node:1766/ fred mypass
```

6.4.5.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to stop servers can be seen in Table 6–14 Command Mode Stop Server.

Table 6-14 Command Mode Stop Server

Command	Description
`-stopServer -active` `-stopServer -all`	Stops all responding servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL -all and –active in this context are considered synonyms.
`-stopServer`	Stops the server as specified by other command line options

Example

```
$ thincontrol –stopServer –url //prod_node:1766/

$ thincontrol –stopServer –port 1701 –node localhost

$ thincontrol –stopServer –active

$ thincontrol –stopServer –name myserver
```

6.4.6 Watching Servers

The trace output for an active server may be displayed on the controller console. You must provide a valid control password for the server to be able to watch its trace. Only those servers where the control password matches the control session control password will be watched.

When you watch a server, all trace output from that server will also be sent to the current console running the controller.
The display of trace output messages occurs asynchronously with the command line interface. The same trace information will also be sent to the servers log file.

Watch is only available in interactive mode.

Note:

Because the server uses Java logger to log trace message to remote consoles such as the controller, the output from the server will be buffered prior to being sent across the network to the console. This means that the trace output may be displayed sporadically on the console as the buffer is first filled and then flushed.

6.4.6.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to watch servers can be seen in Table 6–15 Interactive Watch Server.

Table 6-15 Interactive Watch Server

Command	Description
watch [server]	Watch the currently connected server
watch server <server_connection>	Watch the active server specified by the server connection information. See Connecting to servers for more information

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> watch server myserv

rdbthincontrol> watch server //prod_node:1766/

rdbthincontrol> watch server 1701 jack password1

rdbthincontrol> watch
```

6.4.7 Polling Servers

The poll command uses the multicast information to poll responding Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers:

Each available server will respond with information about which node and port it is listening on. In addition the poll response identifies the Process ID the server is using on that node.

A control password is not required to use the poll command.

6.4.7.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to start servers can be seen in Table 6–16 Interactive Poll Server.

Table 6-16 Interactive Poll Server

Command	Description
poll	Poll active servers

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> poll
Polling servers ...
myserver(0) //localhost:1711/ (0x0B88<2952>)
rdbthnsrv1(0) //localhost:1701/ (0x0B30<2864>)
rdbthincontrol>
```

6.4.7.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to poll servers can be seen in Table 6–17 Command Mode Poll Server.

Table 6-17 Command Mode Poll Server

Command	Description
-poll	Poll active servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL

Example

```
$ thincontrol -poll
```

6.4.7.3 Multicast Polling

The controller uses multicast polling to discover Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers that may be available on the network.

Multicasting is a style of efficiently broadcasting data over a network connection to many connected servers. Any server listening in to the multicast IP address will receive the data packets that are broadcast, such as poll requests.

Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers use the Administrative Scoping range of addresses that allow easy limiting of multicast transmission to well defined boundaries within your network.

Administrative Scoping is the restriction of multicast transport based on the address range of the multicast group. It is defined by RFC 2365 "Administratively Scoped IP Multicast." and is restricted to the address range:

239.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255

The IP address for server multicast polling should be chosen from within the following range:

239.192.0.0 to 239.192.255.255

This range is known as the IPv4 Organization Local Scope and has a subnet mask of 255.252.0.0 It is intended for use by an entire organization setting multicast scopes privately for its own internal or organizational use and allows up to 262,144 group addresses.

By default, Rdb servers use the multicast IP 239.192.1.1 with a base port of 5517.

Multicast Group IP addresses can be assigned to a server using the *srv.mcGroupIP* option within a server configuration file or the server start-up command line.

The *srv.mcBasePort* option allows you to change the Multicast Base port.

Note:

When a server participates in a multicast group, as part of the standard multicast protocol its presence in the group will be broadcast at regular intervals. This may conflict with the network policy and procedures of your network administration.

Please consult your network manager to ensure that multicast polling is allowed on your system. Your network manager may also allocate a specific IP address and Port range that may be used by the Rdb Native Drivers, and you should change your server and session configuration files to reflect these allocated addresses.

Setting the Multicast Base port to zero (0) will effectively disable multicast broadcast and receipt for that server. This also means that the server will not respond to any POLL requests issued by the Controller.

Contents

6.5 Client Operations

6.5.1 Showing Clients

Information about clients within active servers may be displayed using the controller.
You must provide a valid control password for the server.
Clients will only be displayed for those servers where the control password matches the control session control password.

6.5.1.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to show clients can be seen in Table 6–18 Interactive Show Clients.

Table 6-18 Interactive Show Clients

Command	Description
show active clients show all clients	Shows all clients on responding servers.
show active clients <name> show all clients <name>	Shows all clients with username <name> on responding servers
show active clients in <database_spec> show all clients in <database_spec>	Shows all clients currently connected to the specified database on all responding servers
show clients	Shows all clients in the currently connected server
show clients in <database_spec>	Shows all clients currently connected to the specified database on the currently connected server

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> show active clients

rdbthincontrol> show all clients fred

rdbthincontrol> show clients

rdbthincontrol> show clients in disk1:[dbc]pers

rdbthincontrol> show all clients in disk1:[dbc]pers
```

6.5.1.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to show clients can be seen in Table 6–19 Command Mode Show Clients.

Table 6-19 Command Mode Show Clients

Command	Description
`-showclients`	Shows all clients on responding servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL • -all • -active

Example

```
$ thincontrol –showclients
```

6.5.2 Stopping Clients

Clients within active servers may be stopped using the controller. You must provide a valid control password for the server.
Clients will only be stopped in those servers where the control password matches the control session control password.

If a database file specification is used, then only those clients current connected to that database will be stopped. The database file specification must match exactly (ignoring character case) to that shown in the Show Client output.

Note:

Stopping a client will forcibly terminate all database connections on that server for that client and does not wait for client transaction completion.
You may use Show Clients command to see clients that are currently using the server. See Showing Clients for more details.

In the following command, if <client_id> is provided it must match a client id returned by the show clients command. Leading zeroes (0) may be left off the <client_id>.

6.5.2.1 Interactive mode

The control commands available to stop clients can be seen in Table 6–20 Interactive Stop Clients.

Table 6-20 Interactive Stop Clients

Command	Description
stop active clients stop all clients	Stops all clients on responding servers.
stop active clients <name> stop all clients <name>	Stops all clients with user name <name> on responding servers.
stop active clients in<database_spec> stop all clients in <database_spec>	Stops all clients currently connected to the specified database. on all responding servers
stop clients	Stops all clients in the currently connected server
stop clients in<database_spec>	Stops all clients on the currently connect server that are currently connected to the specified database.
stop client <client_id>	Stops the specified client on the currently connected server

Example

```
rdbthincontrol> stop active clients

rdbthincontrol> stop all clients fred

rdbthincontrol> stop clients
```

```
rdbthincontrol> stop client 0000000A

rdbthincontrol> stop all clients in disk1:[dbs]pers
```

6.5.2.2 Command mode

The command mode commands available to stop clients can be seen in Table 6–21 Command Mode Stop Clients.

Table 6-21 Command Mode Stop Clients

Command	Description
`-stopClient <client id>`	Stops specified client on the currently connected server. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL • -active • -all
`-stopClients`	Stops all clients on the currently connected server
`-stopClients -all` `-stopClients -active`	Stops all clients on responding servers. The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL

`-stopClients -all`
`-user<name>`
`-stopClients –active`
`-user <name>`
	Stops all clients with user name <name> on responding servers.
	The following Command line options, if present will be ignored:
	• -name
	• -node
	• -port
	• -URL

`-stopClients –active`
`-in <database_spec>`
`-stopClients –all`
	Stops all clients currently connected to the specified database. on all responding servers

`-in <database_spec>`	The following Command line options, if present will be ignored: • -name • -node • -port • -URL
`-stopClients –in <database_spec>`	Stops all clients on the currently connect server that are currently connected to the specified database

Example

```
$ thincontrol –stopClient 0000000A

$ thincontrol –stopClients –all

$ thincontrol –stopClients –active –in db_dir:mf_personnel

$ thincontrol –stopClients
```

Contents

Chapter 7
Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers

The Oracle SQL/Services management command line may be used to start and stop servers using the new dispatcher protocol called JDBC available in Oracle SQL/Services V7.1.6 and later.

Currently the Oracle SQL/Services interface to Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers is minimal and may only be used to start and stop a JDBC dispatcher which in turn will start or stop the associated Oracle JDBC for Rdb server.

Starting an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server using Oracle SQL/Services involves the following steps:

1. Create an SQL/Services Dispatcher with the protocol JDBC. See Creating an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher.
2. Associate the JDBC Dispatcher with an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server. See Associating an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher to a Server
3. Start the JDBC dispatcher. See Starting a JDBC Dispatcher

In order for the dispatcher to start a server, the dispatcher must determine the name and type of the server as well as the command procedures and configuration files to use during startup.

The following sections show how these determinations are carried out.

A1.3 Sample Setup, Starting an Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server from Oracle SQL/Services. provides a working example on creating a JDBC dispatcher and its server associations.

7.1 JDBC Dispatcher

A new SQL/Services dispatcher protocol of JDBC was introduced in V7.1.6 of Oracle SQL/Services. This dispatcher type allows you to create JDBC dispatchers that may be associated with Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers.

7.1.1 Creating an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher

To be able to start and stop Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers using Oracle SQL/Services, a dispatcher with protocol JDBC must be defined using the Oracle SQL/Services management console.

You must provide the new dispatcher with a unique name and network_port. It is important to ensure that the use of the POR_ID is unique as the port provided will be used by the associated Oracle JDBC for Rdb server and only one server at a time may listen on a single TCPIP port.

Format

```
CREATE DISPATCHER <dispatcher name> NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID <port>
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

Where:

<dispatcher name> is a unique name for this dispatcher instance
<port> is the port number the associated server will listen on

Example

```
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1880
PROTOCOL JDBC;
SQLSRV> SHOW DISPATCHER;
Dispatcher JDBC_DISP
    State:                      UNKNOWN
    Autostart:                  on
    Max connects:               100 clients
    Idle User Timeout:          <none>
    Max client buffer size:     5000 bytes
    Network Ports:                              (State)    (Protocol)
      TCP/IP  port     1880                    Unknown    JDBC clients
    Log path:             SYS$MANAGER:
    Dump path:            SYS$MANAGER:
```

Caution:

The existing version of the Oracle SQL/Services Management GUI does not recognize dispatchers of the type JDBC.
This means that you will no longer be able to use the GUI once a JDBC dispatcher has been defined.

7.1.2 Associating an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher to a Server

Each Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher must be associated with an Oracle JDBC for Rdb server. The PORT_ID specified in the dispatcher creation is the key to this relationship.

The PORT_ID specifies the TCPIP port that will be used by the Oracle JDBC for Rdb server and is used by the dispatcher start up procedures to determine information about the associated server.

In addition to which port the server will listen on, the PORT_ID may be used by the dispatcher to determine:

- What type of Oracle JDBC for Rdb server to start
- The name that will be given to this server
- What configuration file to use for this server
- Any DCL command to run during the server startup procedure

The overloading of the use of the PORT_ID by the JDBC dispatcher is necessary as the amount of information stored for a JDBC dispatcher is minimal keeping it in line with the information stored for other SQL/Services Dispatcher types.

In the process of determining the server attributes the dispatcher may try to translate the following logical names:

- `RDB$JDBC_SQSNAM_<port>`
- `RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_<port>`
- `RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_<port>`
- `RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_<port>`

In the above logical names the <port> will be substituted by the PORT_ID of the JDBC dispatcher prior to logical name translation

If no such logical names exist, the dispatcher will then use alternate methods to provide the server with a name and will to try to locate a suitable command procedure and configuration file. The following sections detail how these determinations are carried out.

When determining the server information required to correctly start the associated Oracle JDBC for Rdb server, the dispatcher will carry out the following steps in the order specified:

1. First the dispatcher will create a name for the server
2. Any DCL command required to be executed during server start up is then determined
3. The file specification of the configuration file to provide to the server is then determine
4. The server type for the server is then determined.

7.1.2.1 Determining the server name

A server name is required as it may be used by the server start up procedure to locate properties from its configuration file. The name used will determine various characteristics of the started server.

In addition the server name will be used as the OpenVMS process name and will determine the naming of any associated executors if the server is a Multi-Process server.

The server name is also used in creating log and temporary files during the running of the server.

The PORT_ID is used to determine the name of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb server using the following precedence:

1. If the logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSNAM_<port> exists then it is translated to provide the server name
2. If the logical name does not exist the server name will be SQS<port>

Example 1

Logical name not defined:

```
$ show log RDB$JDBC_SQSNAM_1888
%SHOW-S-NOTRAN, no translation for logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSNAM_1888
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

This will create a server named ***SQS1888.***

Example 2

Logical name defined:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM RDB$JDBC_SQSNAM_1888 MY_POOL_SRV
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

This will create a server named ***MY_POOL_SRV.***

7.1.2.2 Determining extra DCL commands for use during start-up

During the invocation of a JDBC server, the following DCL command procedure is executed:

```
RDB$JDBC_HOME:RDBJDBC_STARTSRV.COM
```

This is the standard startup command procedure used by Oracle JDBC for Rdb and was created for you during the installation of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb product.

This command procedure will setup some environmental elements and then execute a JAVA command to start the server. A discrete dispatcher process will be set up by the SQL/Services START DISPATCHER command and the JAVA command will be run under this process context.

The RDBJDBC_STARTSRV command procedure will try to locate and execute any specific setup command procedures you may have designated for its use. This is done prior to the procedure executing the JAVA command that will ultimately start the server instance.

The PORT_ID is used to determine the name of an Open VMS DCL command procedure that may be invoked containing your system and environmental setup procedures. The file specification of the command procedure is determined using the following precedence:

1. If the logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_<port> exists then it is translated to provide the command procedure file specification
2. If the logical name does not exist the dispatcher will try to locate and execute the file **rdb$jdbc_com:rdbjdbc_sqs_onStartup.com.**
3. If this file does not exists the dispatcher will try to locate and execute the file **rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_sqs_onStartup.com**

Example 1

Logical name not defined and file rdb$jdbc_com:rdbjdbc_sqs_onStartup.com **does** exist:

```
$ show log RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_1888
%SHOW-S-NOTRAN, no translation for logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_1888
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

The file **RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM** will be executed.

Example 2

Logical name defined:

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_1888  RDB$JDBC_COM:MY_SRV1888_ONSTART.COM
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

The file **RDB$JDBC_COM:MY_SRV1888_ONSTART.COM** will be executed.

7.1.2.3 Determining the server configuration file

The PORT_ID is also used to determine the configuration file to use on server startup. This file can be a CFG or an XML-formatted configuration file and is used to provide information to the server about what characteristics it should use when running. See Configuration Files for more details on the use of configuration files.

You may choose to provide a separate configuration file for the server associated with each JDBC dispatcher, or you may choose to use a single XML-formatted configuration file containing the server attributes for all your servers.

The appropriate configuration file is determined by the dispatcher by trying to translate the logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_<port> where PORT_ID is substituted for <port> prior to logical name translation. If the logical name is not there then the dispatcher will try use a configuration file from the JDBC system directories.

The following is the precedence for this file search

1. The file pointed to by the RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_<port> if it exists.
2. RDB$JDBC_COM:<server name>_CFG.XML where the server name as determined in previous steps is substituted for <server_name>
3. RDB$JDBC_COM:SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_CFG.XML
4. RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBCCFG.XML

Example 1

Logical name not defined and file RDB$JDBC_COM:SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_CFG.XML **does** exist:

```
$ show log RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_1888
%SHOW-S-NOTRAN, no translation for logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_1888
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

The file **RDB$JDBC_COM:SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_CFG.XML** will be used.

Example 2

```
Logical name defined:

$ DEFINE/SYSTEM RDB$JDBC_SQSCFG_1888  RDB$JDBC_COM:MY_SRV1888_CFG.XML
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

The file **RDB$JDBC_COM:MY_SRV1888_CFG.XML** will be used.

7.1.2.4 Determining Server Type

During the startup of the server associated with the Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher, the type of the server to startup also needs to be determined.

The server type will be used by the dispatcher to determine the appropriate JDBC JAR file to use when invoking the server. The server type will also used to determine other server attributes that have to be set for a successful instantiation of a server process.

The dispatcher will use the PORT_ID to try to identify the appropriate JDBC server type to start.

There are three types of Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers recognized by Oracle SQL/Services:

- POOL - a pool server i.e. type="RdbThinSrvPool"
- MP - a multi-process server i.e. type="RdbThinSrvMP"
- STD - a standard thin server i.e. type="RdbThinSrv"

When the dispatcher determines the server type, the following steps are used :

1. If the logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_<port> exists, it is translated to provide the server type. The translated logical name must be one of the valid server types as shown above.
2. If the logical name does not exist the server type will be POOL

Note:

As the dispatcher cannot currently use the server name to determine the server type, it is important that this logical name be correctly setup if the type of the server to start is not a POOL server i.e. type="RdbThinSrvPool:. If this is not correctly set the wrong JDBC JAR file may be used and the server may fail to start correctly. The log files associated with the server, usually written to the directory RDB$JDBC_LOGS will show the start-up failure and the reason for the failure.

Example 1

Logical name not defined:

```
$ show log RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_1888
%SHOW-S-NOTRAN, no translation for logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_1888
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP
 PORT_ID 1888 PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

This will create a server with type ***RdbThinSrvPool.***

Example 2

```
Logical name defined:
```

```
$ DEFINE/SYSTEM RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_1888 MP
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

This will create a server with type ***RdbThinSrvMP.***

7.1.3 Starting a JDBC Dispatcher

Once you have defined a JDBC dispatcher, it can be started like any other Oracle SQL/Services dispatcher:

Example

```
SQLSRV> start dispatcher jdbc_disp;
SQLSRV> show disp jdbc_disp;
Dispatcher JDBC_DISP
State: STARTING
Autostart: on
Max connects: 100 clients
Idle User Timeout: <none>
Max client buffer size: 5000 bytes
Network Ports: (State) (Protocol)
TCP/IP port 1880 Inactive JDBC clients
Log path: SYS$MANAGER:
Dump path: SYS$MANAGER:

SQLSRV> show disp jdbc_disp;
Dispatcher JDBC_DISP
State: RUNNING
Autostart: on
Max connects: 100 clients
Idle User Timeout: <none>
Max client buffer size: 5000 bytes
Network Ports: (State) (Protocol)
TCP/IP port 1880 Inactive JDBC clients
Log path: SYS$MANAGER:
Dump path: SYS$MANAGER:
Log File: SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]SQS_DECRDB_JDBC_DISP06O71.LOG;
Dump File: SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]SQS_DECRDB_JDBC_DISP06O.DMP;
```

The Oracle SQL/Services monitor will attempt to start the server associated this dispatcher and create a log of the dispatcher events in the SYS$MANAGER directory in a log file named:

```
SYS$MANAGER:SQS_<nodename>_JDBC_DISP<nnnnn>.LOG
```

The <nodename> depends on the node the dispatcher is started up on.
The <nnnnn> is the unique id given to this dispatcher instance by Oracle SQL/Services

For example:

```
SQS_MALIBU_SQLSRV_DIS06010.LOG
```

This log can be useful in determining why a dispatcher did not start up properly. For example if appropriate logical names have not been setup as specified in the installation of Oracle JDBC Drivers for Rdb then a message similar to the following may be found at the end of the log file:

```
.
.
.
$ @rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv SQS1880 "SQS"
%DCL-E-OPENIN, error opening RDB$JDBC_HOME:[SYSMGR]RDBJDBC_STARTSRV.COM;
as input
-RMS-F-DEV, error in device name or inappropriate device type for
operation
SYSTEM job terminated at 21-JUL-2004 21:52:07.56

Accounting information:
Buffered I/O count: 37 Peak working set size: 2272
Direct I/O count: 14 Peak virtual size: 173072
Page faults: 192 Mounted volumes: 0
Charged CPU time: 0 00:00:00.04 Elapsed time: 0 00:00:00.21
```

7.1.4 Stopping a JDBC Dispatcher

The STOP DISPATCHER statement may be used to stop a running JDBC dispatcher.

Example

```
SQLSRV> STOP DISPATCHER JDBC_DISP
```

This will also stop the associated Oracle JDBC for Rdb server.

If you have associated the dispatcher with a pool server, and the pooled servers have autoStart enabled, then these pooled servers will also be shut down at this time.

See your Oracle SQL/Services documentation for more information on the Oracle SQL/Services management console.

Contents

7.2 Command Procedures used by Oracle SQL/Services

When a JDBC dispatcher is started, Oracle SQL/Services will use the OpenVMS command procedure

SYS$MANAGER:SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_STARTUP<version>.COM

to start the server associated with a JDBC dispatcher.

As multiple versions of SQL/Services may be present on your system, the Oracle JDBC for Rdb installation provides multiple versions of the SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_STARTUP command procedure. The <version> of the command procedure determines the version of SQL/Services it is associated with, thus:

SYS$MANAGER:SQLSRV_JDBC_SERVER_STARTUP71.COM

will be the command procedure used by version 7.1 SQL/Services during the JDBC dispatcher startup.

These command procedures in turn execute the following command procedure:

RDB$JDBC_HOME:RDBJDBC_STARTSRV.COM

This enables you to have multiple versions of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb on your systems, each with potentially different startup requirements specified in the RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM. The logical name RDB$JDBC_HOME in your SQL/Services environment may be used to select the specific version of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb it will use.

7.2.1 JDBC Dispatcher Setup Procedure

In addition, an additional OpenVMS command procedure can be defined to set up environmental characteristics required for your system. This command procedure is located for use with this server using the following precedence:

1. the file pointed to by the logical name RDB$JDBC_SQSCMD_<port> if defined
2. RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM
3. RDB$JDBC_HOME:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM

If command procedure is found on your system using this search list, this command procedure will be executed just prior to the server being invoked. You may use this command procedure and to setup environmental conditions for the server execution, for example:

```
$@sys$share:rdb$setver 71
$@sys$common:[java$141.com]JAVA$141_SETUP.COM
```

7.3 Using Pool Servers

Each JDBC dispatcher defined is related only to a single server. Use a pool server if you require more than one server to be started for a single dispatcher.

By defining a pool of servers that the pool server can use and enabling *autoStart* on each of these servers, a whole pool of servers can be started by starting a single dispatcher. See Pool Server Operation for more information on pool servers.

The following example shows how you can define a dispatcher to start up a pool server that will automatically start up three standard thin servers as part of its pool:

Note:

This example uses the default server naming, default server type of POOL and a standard SQS_ONSTARTUP command procedure. No *RDB$JDBC_SQS** logical names need be set up.

Define an Oracle SQL/Services dispatcher

```
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER POOL_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1880
PROTOCOL JDBC;
```

Create a configuration file for this server in RDB$JDBC_COM:SQS1880_CFG.XML

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<!-- Configuration file for Rdb Thin JDBC Drivers and Servers -->
  <config>
    <!-- SERVERS -->
    <servers>
      <!-- DEFAULT server characteristics-->
      <server
            name="DEFAULT"
            type="RdbThinSrv"
            url="//localhost:1880/"
            maxClients="-1"
            srv.bindTimeout="0"
            srv.idleTimeout="0"
            srv.mcBasePort="5520"
            srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.10"
            autoStart="false"
            controlUser="jdbc_user"
            controlPass="0x811B15F866179583EB3C96751585B843"
            cfg="rdb$jdbc_com:sqlsrv_jdbc_server_cfg.xml"
            srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
            srv.onStartCmd="@rdb$jdbc_com:rdbjdbc_sqs_onstartup.com"
      />
      <!-- now the servers that will be started up by pool server -->
      <server
```

```
            name="SQSrjs1"
            type="RdbThinSrv"
            url="//localhost:1891/"
            autoStart="true"
            maxClients="10"
      />
      <server
            name="SQSrjs2"
            type="RdbThinSrv"
            url="//localhost:1892/"
            autoStart="true"
            maxClients="10"
      />
      <server
            name="SQSrjs3"
            type="RdbThinSrv"
            url="//localhost:1893/"
            autoStart="true"
            maxClients="10"
      />

      <!-- Pool Server -->
      <server
            name="SQS1880"
            type="RdbThinSrvPool"
            url="//localhost:1880/" >
            <pooledServer name="SQSrjs1"/>
            <pooledServer name="SQSrjs2"/>
            <pooledServer name="SQSrjs3"/>
      </server>
   </servers>
</config>
```

Create an onStartup command procedure that sets up the appropriate Rdb and Java versions for your system
e.g. RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM may contain

```
$@sys$share:rdb$setver 71
$@sys$common:[java$141.com]JAVA$141_SETUP.COM
```

Start the dispatcher

```
SQLSRV> start dispatcher pool_disp;
```

Note:

In this example the command procedure pointed to by default srv.onStartCmd in the XML configuration file happens to be the same as the one created as the SQS_ONSTARTUP command procedure. These do not have to be the same command procedure.

The Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher SQS_ONSTARTUP command procedure is used during the startup of the associated pool server. Those servers that the pool server starts up use the command procedure pointed to by the srv.onStartCmd switch.

The Oracle SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher does not directly use any information from the JDBC XML configuration file.

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Chapter 8
Other Features

8.1 Anonymous Usernames

By default, the thin driver disallows blank usernames to be passed to it during database connection. A valid username for that database must be used. If the client attempts to connect to the database using a blank username the following exception will be raised:

```
rdb.RdbException: Io exception : Io exception :
in <rdbjdbcsrv:connect>
%RDB-E-AUTH_FAIL, authentication failed for user .Anonymous.
```

The following server configuration option can be used to change this behavior:

```
anonymous
```

Use this option tells to allow anonymous connections (that is, where the username is blank) to the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server, for example:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -anonymous
```

In addition, if anonymous connections are allowed, you can specify the default username and password to use on an anonymous connection by using the following options:

```
username <username>
password <password>
```

Example

For example:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -anonymous –
  -username fred -password "jones"
```

8.2 BYPASS Privilege

Privilege checking on Oracle Rdb uses the layered method. Sometimes it is not obvious how privilege checking obtains its results.

- The first pass at privilege checking occurs at an object identifier level, asking if this entity has the right to do this action to this object. If access is denied at this level a series of cascading attempts are made to try to get the privilege.

- After the object protection is checked, the entity's privilege at the database is checked. If the entity has been granted **DBADM** it will be allowed to carry out the operation even if it does not have the explicit privilege such as **CREATE**. This privilege is a kind of catch all much like BYPASS on OpenVMS

- If the entity still has not been granted the privilege at the database level, the OpenVMS privileges for the OpenVMS user that the application is running under are checked.

- If that user has the appropriate level of privilege, they are then granted the action on the object.

This means that privilege checking within Oracle JDBC for Rdb server not only depends on the privilege assigned to the connection user within the database, but also on the privilege of the OpenVMS user that started the server application (the Executor).

> **NOTE:**
> The Executor is the standard term used for the OpenVMS user under which the application is executing. This should not be confused with the "executor" processes used in conjunction with Multi-process servers.

This allows you to set up a privileged server that has access to data that the user may not have. In other words, you can restrict users access to data in the database if and only if they come through the Oracle JDBC for Rdb server; they do not have access directly.

If you wish restricted access, grant restricted access only to the Executor and set minimum privileges. Then grant the appropriate rights to connection users so that they will have the required access. If they do not have the rights and the Executor does not have the rights, access is denied. If the user does have the right even though the Executor does not, access is allowed.

Within the thin server the **BYPASS** and **SYSPRV** privileges are disabled by default. The user will only get the privileges he has been granted and will not inherit privileges from the Executor.

If the server must run is required to run with BYPASS privilege, thus allowing less privileged users access to the database objects, use the -bypass option

8.2.1 BYPASS and Multi-Process servers

When you use a Multi-process server a separate executor process is used to carry out the database operations. This executor process inherits the privileges and authorization characteristics from the server process that started it.

Thus the information as described above applies to the executor processes in exactly the same manner as described for the server process.

8.3 Persona

When an Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server is running, it assumes the default privileges and identifiers of the user that started the server process. Similarly, when a SQL Services JDBC Dispatcher starts a server, the server will inherit the privileges and identifiers of the SQL/Services dispatcher process.

You can change this behaviour by specifying a persona value in the server definition for the server in the XML-formatted configuration file, or by using the persona switch on the command line when starting up the server.

When started with a persona, the server process will inherit its privileges and identifiers from the named persona.

BYPASS and **SYSPRV** privileges are still disabled by default, see BYPASS Privilege for more details.

To start a server with a specific persona, you will need to be logged into an account that has IMPERSONATE privilege and read access to the system authorization database.

The persona value associated with the server must be a valid OpenVMS persona on the system you are running the server on.

See Server Configuration Options for the format of the Persona option.

8.3.1 Persona and Server Operations

When persona is used with a server, you should ensure that the persona used has appropriate access to the JDBC command procedures and JDBC log directories.
This is especially important if you use persona with a pool server or a multi-process server.

Before a server carries out any other operation it will assume the persona provided and then by default disable BYPASS (see BYPASS Privilege). So from that time on the server is operating under the persona supplied and will be restricted to the rights and authorization given to that persona.

When persona is used both the multi-process server and the pool server will need to have read/execute/write access to the RDB$JDBC_COM directory and read/write access to the RDB$JDBC_LOG directory.

By default the installation of the JDBC drivers will create these directories on your installation destination directory and set the access to both these directories to world READ/EXECUTE. You will have to alter the file protection on these directories and grant WRITE access to the persona.

If you have redirected these logical names to another directory you must ensure that the persona has the read/write access to these directories.

See File and Directory access Requirements for more details.

8.4 Default Transaction

The type of transaction the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers start up when a transaction is required depends on a number of conditions

- Whether autoCommit is enabled
- The verb of the SQL statement to be executed
- The default transaction type specified on connection using the connection switch **transaction**
- The setting of the transaction types in the connection if changed by methods such as Connection.setReadOnly() and Connection.setTransactionIsolation().

If no specific behaviour has been specified, by default the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers will start in AUTOCOMMIT mode and will start up a READ_WRITE SERIALIZABLE transaction if the SQL statement requires a read-write transaction, for example, INSERT or UPDATE. If the statement does not require a read-write transaction, a READ_ONLY transaction is started.

When AUTOCOMMIT is disabled, the type of transaction started will depend on whether the connection has been set read-only and is a default transaction type has been specified on the connection. By default, a READ_WRITE SERIALIZABLE transaction will be started if autoCommit is turned off and no other method has been called to change the default transaction type.

If the setting of the transaction type in the connection is MANUAL this default behaviour changes. Setting transactions to MANUAL indicates that the client will take responsibility for the starting of transactions. The drivers will no longer start transactions, however, if autoCommit is enabled, the driver will still commit transactions appropriately.

When transactions are set to MANUAL, and the first operation after a connection or after a transaction termination is not SET TRANSACTION, Oracle Rdb will start a transaction on

behalf of the client. Please see the Oracle Rdb documentation for information on the default transaction mechanism provided by SQL.

8.5 Executor Sub-process used with the Rdb Native driver

To improve multi-threaded concurrent access to the database while using the Rdb Native driver, you may specify that separate sub-process executors should be started for each connection request.

By default all database operations within a standard Rdb Native driver instance are carried out synchronously, within a single OpenVMS process. This synchronization is required as Rdb will only let one thread carry out a database operation at a time. This may limit the general concurrency that may be seen if you are using the Rdb Native driver within a multi-threaded environment.

To improve concurrency in a multi-threaded environment you can request the Rdb Native driver to start-up a separate executor for the database connection.

To start a separate executor for the connection you need to specify the multiprocess switch on connection URL you use for your database connection.

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
   "jdbc:rdbNative:my_db_dir:pers@multiprocess=true",
      user, pass);
```

Note that this switch is only available when you use the Rdb Native driver.

As a separate sub-process is created for each connection made, output written by the executor process to SYS$OUTPUT and SYS$ERROR will be redirected to log files specific to that sub-process. You should ensure that your process has write access to the log directory RDB$JDBC_LOGS.

8.5.1 Setting Maximum Handshake Tries and Wait Duration

When the main process starts an executor process a handshake protocol is established between the two processes to allow them to carry out subsequent inter-process communication.

The main process will attempt 100 times in quick succession to establish the handshake, and then, by default, will try 500 more times with a delay of 10 ms between each try.

On some systems where the workload is heavy and particularly on single-cpu systems it is possible that after the sub-process is created the main process may attempt to establish the communication unsuccessfully. Depending on process and thread scheduling it is possible that the maximum number of attempts to establish handshake may occur before the sub-process is scheduled for execution.

On these systems you may wish to increase the number of attempts at handshake or the duration to wait between handshake attempts to prevent the premature aborting of the driver-executor connection. You may use the **handshakeTries** and **handshakeWait** options on the connection string to change these values.

See Connection Options for more details.

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8.6 FetchSize

The SetFetchSize methods in Statement and ResultSet allow you to set the record fetch size for server record retrieval. The FetchSize gives a hint to the server as to how many records to batch up and send over the network at one time.

Network I/O is very expensive, so the more data you can send in a single I/O the better the performance. If you do not explicitly change the default FetchSize by using the FetchSize option, the default is 100.

8.7 Ignoring Statement.cancel() Method Calls

Currently the method Statement.cancel() is not supported in the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers. If an application calls this method the driver will raise the following Exception:

```
oracle.rdb.jdbc.common.RdbException: Unsupported feature
<Statement.cancel>
```

In applications and application servers that expect this feature to be present, the raising of this exception may cause problems with the application functionality or may lead to excessive messages being written to the application log file.

If your application does not depend on the statement cancellation to actually take effect, and that failure to cancel can be safely ignored, you may specify the ignoreStatementCancel switch of the connection URL:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
```

```
"jdbc:rdbNative:my_db_dir:pers@ignoreStatementCancel=true",
   user, pass);
```

8.8 Inactivity timeouts

The amount of time either a client connection or a server may remain inactive before being forcibly terminated may be set using server and connection switches.

8.8.1 Client connection timeout

The **–cli.idleTimeout** switch may be used to specify the amount of time in milliseconds that a connection may remain inactive before being closed down. The default value of 0 specifies that the time is indefinite, i.e. the connection will not timeout.

You may specify the client idle timeout as a server configuration option either in the server definition within an XML-formatted configuration file or as a command-line switch when starting a server.

Example

For example:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar –port 1701 –cli.idleTimeout 3600000
```

specifies that any client connection may remain idle for 1 hour before being terminated

or in the Xml-formatted configuration file :

```
<server
  name="srv2forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1708/"
  cli.idleTimeout="3600000"
/>
```

When a client is forcibly terminated by this timeout the following message will be logged in the server log:

```
oracle.rdb.jdbc.common.RdbException: Client terminated
due to inactivity
```

When specified as a server switch, the timeout will apply to all clients connected using that server.

You may also specify the client timeout as a qualifier on the connection string on the client-side application.

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
"jdbc:rdbthin://bravo:1701/my_db_dir:personnel@cli.idleTimeout=36000
00",user, pass);
```

When specified this way the timeout will only apply to this one connection.

If a non-zero cli.idleTimeout is specified in both the server configuration and as a connection qualifier, the lesser of the two values will be used for that connection.

Inactivity is determined by the lack of activity on the socket the server is listening to the client on, if no request is sent from the client for the specified amount of time, a timeout is deemed to have occurred.

If a client inactivity timeout occurs on a connection that is using a Multi-Process server executor, that executor will be terminated. Even though the connection will be correctly closed down after the timeout event, as it is unknown why there was no activity seen on the connection, the executor sub-process is deemed "unsafe" and consequently is terminated.

8.8.2 Server Inactivity Timeout

You can specify the amount of time that a server may remain idle before being closed down due to inactivity.

The **–srv.idleTimeout** switch may be used to specify the amount of time in milliseconds that a server may remain inactive before being closed down. The default value of 0 specifies that the time is indefinite, i.e. the server will not timeout.

You may specify the server idle timeout as a server configuration option either in the server definition within an XML-formatted configuration file or as a command-line switch when starting a server.

Example

For example:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar –port 1701 –srv.idleTimeout 3600000
```

specifies that the server may remain idle for 1 hour before being terminated

Or in the Xml-formatted configuration file :

```
<server
  name="srv2forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1708/"
  srv.idleTimeout="3600000"
/>
```

When server is terminated by this timeout the following message will be logged in the server log:

```
Server terminated due to inactivity
2006-02-08 12:28:03.578 : Forced disconnect by Server terminated due
to inactivity @ LOCAL
```

A server inactivity timeout will occur if, for the length of time specified, no new client connection is made to that server. In other words the timeout period is started after each new connection. If the timeout expires and there are current connections still using the server, the timeout period will be reset to start again.

Thus the timeout value is the minimum time that the server will accept between new connection requests before closing down, but due to current server activity this may be extended until there are no more connections current.

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8.9 JDBC Hint Methods

Several methods in the JDBC classes are considered to provide hints to the drivers or underlying database system and do not have to be strictly observed. Many existing drivers silently ignore these methods.

To allow compatibility with other drivers, you may specify that optional hint methods be ignored by using the usehints connection switch:

```
@usehints=false
```

This setting tells the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers to ignore hint methods.

By default the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers will observe hint methods.

The following methods are perceived as non-mandatory hints:

- Connection.setReadOnly()
- ResultSet.setFetchDirection()
- ResultSet.setFetchSize()
- Statement.setFetchDirection()
- Statement.setFetchSize()

8.10 Lockwait and Maxtries

The standard thin server is a multi-threaded server that allows concurrent access to Oracle Rdb by many client processes. Within a single OpenVMS process, Oracle Rdb is single-threaded, thus the thin server has to synchronize client database activity.

Because database actions must be serialized, any action that might take a prolonged length of time may seriously impact the overall throughput of the server.

By default the server will wait indefinitely for a lock, however, in order to try to minimize the impact of one client thread on another you may specify the period of time the server should wait for a lock.

If this wait is not indefinite, any thread will wait for the specified amount of time trying to get a lock. If the lock is not granted control is returned to the server. By default, the server will then try to get a lock ten (10) times, waiting for the specified amount of time each time, before raising a locking exception.

Specifying a short wait duration, for example one (1) second, may help reduce the impact that one thread may have on another sibling thread.

The lockwait switch allows control of the duration of the wait for a lock, the minimum actual wait period being one (1) second, which is the minimum lock wait time supported by Rdb transactions.

A lockwait of 0 is the same as starting up a transaction with NOWAIT. A lockwait of minus one (-1) is the same as starting up a transaction with WAIT without specifying a value, which causes the server to wait indefinitely,

The maxtries switch allows you to specify the maximum number of times the server will try to get a lock before giving up. The default maxtries value is 10.

The higher the value you assign to the lockwait switch, the more likely that a locked object may slow down all clients, so it is preferable to keep the lockwait at a minimum but increase the number of lock attempts appropriately.

8.10.1 Lockwait precedence

As well as being able to specify the lockwait either at the server level or at the connection level as shown above, Oracle Rdb allows you to specify a maximum lock wait for the process by using the RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL logical name. In addition a database-wide lock timeout value may be established using the LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL clause of the SQL CREATE DATABASE and SQL ALTER DATABASE statements.

The following describes the order of precedence observed when lockwait has been specified in more than one way.

1. A connection lockwait value as specified explicitly on the connection string will take precedence over the server lockwait value but only for that one connection.
2. An explicit LOCKWAIT set on either the server or connection will take precedence over the value set by the RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL logical name.
3. The database-wide lock timeout interval if specified will place an upper limit on the interval specified by the RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL logical name or the LOCKWAIT on both the server and connection.

Example 1

```
RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 10
server LOCKWAIT  = 20
connection LOCKWAIT = 30
LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL not specified
```

Results in a lockwait of 30.

Example 2

```
RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 10
server LOCKWAIT  = 20
connection LOCKWAIT = 30
LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL = 25
```

Results in a lockwait of 25.

Example 3

```
RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 10
server LOCKWAIT  = 20
connection LOCKWAIT = 30
LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL = 35
```

Results in a lockwait of 30.

Example 4

```
RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 10
server LOCKWAIT  = 20
connection LOCKWAIT not specified
LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL not specified
```

Results in a lockwait of 20.

Example 5

```
RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL = 10
server LOCKWAIT not specified
connection LOCKWAIT not specified
LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL = 25
```

Results in a lockwait of 10.

See your Oracle Rdb Documentation for more information on the use of the RDM$BIND_LOCK_TIMEOUT_INTERVAL logical name and the LOCK TIMEOUT INTERVAL clause.

8.11 Logging

Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers and servers can now use the Java Logging utilities to log error messages and trace information.

By default Java Logging is turned off.

See your Java JDK 1.4.1 for information on the Java Logger.

8.12 Name

Each server may be given its own name that may be used to identify a server within the controller and to look up configuration information. The name of a server may be used to identify configuration setting within an XML-formatted configuration file on server start up.

Example 1

For example given the following entry in MY_CFG.XML file:

```
<servers>
     <server
           name="myMPServer"
           type="RdbThinSrvMP"
           url="//localhost:1788/"
     />
 </servers>
```

and the following command line statement:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg MY_CFG.XML -name myMPServer
```

A multi-process server with the name *myMPServer* will be started up on localhost listening to port 1788.

Names of servers within an XML-formatted configuration file must be unique as it is by name alone that server characteristics are searched for within the configuration file. Note that on OpenVMS character case is not significant in name matching.

The following two special server names may be used, DEFAULT and DEFAULTSSL, within the XML-formatted configuration file.

The server characteristics defined in the DEFAULT server will be used to provide the base configuration information for all servers, but any of these characteristics can be over-ridden either by command line switches or by characteristics defined within the specified named server in the configuration file.

Example 2

For example given the following server entry in MY_CFG.XML file:

```
<servers>
      <server
            name = DEFAULT
            type = "RdbThinSrv"
            url = "//localhost:1755/"
            maxClients="-1"
      />
      <server
            name="myServer"
            maxClients="10"
      />
</servers>
```

and the following command line statement:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg MY_CFG.XML -name "myServer"
```

A thin server with the name *myServer* will be started up on localhost listening to port 1755 with maxClients =10.

The server characteristics within the DEFAULTSSL server will be used to provide base SSL information for RdbThinSrvSSL type servers.

Example 3

If an XML-formatted configuration file is used, a server is not found that matches the name provided on the command line, and a DEFAULT server definition is provided, then the DEFAULT server characteristics will be used for that server.

For example given the following server entry in MY_CFG.XML file:

```
<servers
   <server
         name = "DEFAULT"
         type = "RdbThinSrv"
         url = "//localhost:1799/"
         maxClients=-1
   />
</servers>
```

and the following command line statement:

```
$ java -jar rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg MY_CFG.XML -name "myServer"
```

A thin server with the name *myServe*r will be started up on localhost listening to port 1799 with unlimited maxClients.

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8.13 Named Databases

The XML-formatted configuration file allows the specification of known named databases, allowing the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers the ability to recognize alternate names for databases served on the node the server is running on.

Similar to logical names and JNDI name spaces, the use of alternate names allows the separation of the name the client uses for the database and the actual file specification of the database.

Before requesting Oracle Rdb connect to a database, the thin server will check its list of known databases for a match against the file specification portion on the given Connection URL. If one matches, then the file specification portion of the URL property of the named database will be used to provide the connection database specification.

Example

For example, given the following named database:

```
<database
      name="mf_pers"
      url="//localhost:1701/disk1:[databases]mf_personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
/>
```

And the following connection statement:

```
 Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
           "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/mf_pers",user, pass);
```

The client will be connected to the Oracle Rdb database
`disk1:[databases]mf_personnel.rdb .`

During the translation of the named database, the node and port part of the URL within the named database definition is discarded.

Named database may also be used to restrict database access within the server. See Restricting Database Access for more information on this feature.

8.14 On Start Commands

There are two startup command attributes that may be specified in the XML-formatted configuration file server section: srv.onStartCmd and srv.onExecStartCmd.

These options allow the specification of DCL command that should be executed just prior to the start up of a server or executor.

Note:

The srv.onStartCmd and the srv.onExecStartCmd point to a command that will be execute on start up of the server or executor. If the command is to invoke a DCL command procedure you must also include the DCL invocation symbol @ in the command line.

8.14.1 srv.onStartCmd

This option specifies a DCL command to be executed prior to the invocation of the specified thin server. It must be a valid OpenVMS DCL command and must be valid within the context of the server process created by the controller or pool server.

If multiple DCL commands are required then they should be placed within a DCL command procedure, which in turn should be made available to the environment under which the controller or pool server runs. Oracle recommends that these command procedures be placed within the rdb$jdbc_com directory and the file protection set to allow the controller or pool server execute access.

Example 1

For example, if your system requires a specific setup to be run to set your Java environment and Oracle Rdb environment, you may create a command procedure similar to the following example.

Create rdb$jdbc_com:our_setup.com containing

```
$@sys$share:rdb$setver 71
$@sys$common:[java$141.com]JAVA$141_SETUP.COM
```

and provide a pointer to this command procedure in the srv.onStartCmd option

```
<server
      name="srv2forRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1708/"
```

```
      srv.onStartCmd="@rdb$jdbc_com:our_setup.com"
/>
```

Care should be taken when providing commands for the server process to execute using this property. These commands will be executed prior to the invocation of the Java statement that starts the actual server instance. As detached OpenVMS processes will be used to run the server you must ensure that all the necessary symbols and logical names are available for the server's use within the detached process.

In particular if you redefine the standard **RDB$JDBC_*** logical names within your set-up to use a private version of Oracle JDBC for Rdb, you must ensure that appropriate JAR file and images are available and executable within the detached process server environment.

Example 2

For example, care should be taken in how the logical names are specified. The following redefinition may appear to point the logical name to the current default directory:

```
$define rdb$jdbc_home []
```

However this logical name will be translated during the creation of the temporary command procedure that will be used to start the server, which in this case as only the directory has been specified, the disk or device will default to the current device of the login directory of the detached process, which might not be the same device as you expected. This may prevent the server process form correctly starting.

If you need to redefine a logical name to the current default directory you can use the f$environment DCL lexical function:

```
$define rdb$jdbc_home 'f$environment("DEFAULT")
```

This will set both the default device and directory.

If problems are found with starting a server process you can look for new log files in the RDB$JDBC_LOGS directory which may provide some information on any errors found.

Caution:

Do not use the SET VERIFY command within these command procedures. As the method Runtime.exec() may be used by the servers to create processes, the use of the SET VERIFY command within the command procedure may hang the server. This is a documented limitation of using Runtime.exec() on Open VMS Java. The logical name JAVA$EXEC_TRACE is available to help debug Runtime.exec() calls on OpenVMS. Refer to the OpenVMS Java documentation for more details.

Note:

The srv.onStartCmd command is only used by the controller or pool server to start a server. If the server is started by any other means, neither the server startup command procedure nor any commands in the srv.onStartCmd server attribute will be executed.

8.14.2 srv.onExecStartCmd

This option specifies a DCL command to be executed prior to the invocation of an executor by a multi-process server. It must be a valid OpenVMS DCL command and must be valid within the context of the multi-process server process.

If multiple DCL commands are required, then they should be placed within a DCL command procedure, which in turn should be made available to the environment under which the server runs. It is recommended that these command procedures should be place within the rdb$jdbc_com directory and the file protection set so that the server can access them.

Example

For example, if your system requires a specific setup to be run to set your Oracle Rdb environment, you may create a command procedure similar to the following example.

Create rdb$jdbc_com:our_exec_setup.com containing

```
$@sys$share:rdb$setver 7.1
```

and provide a pointer to this command procedure in the srv.onExecStartCmd option

```
<server
      name="MPsrv2forRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrvMP"
      url="//localhost:1788/"
      srv.onExecStartCmd="@rdb$jdbc_com:our_exec_setup.com"
/>
```

Caution:

Do not use the SET VERIFY command within these command procedures. As the method Runtime.exec() may be used by the servers to create processes, the use of the SET VERIFY command within the command procedure may hang the server. This is a documented limitation of using Runtime.exec() on Open VMS Java. The logical name **JAVA$EXEC_TRACE** is available to help debug Runtime.exec() calls on OpenVMS. Refer to the OpenVMS Java documentation for more details.

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8.15 Password Obfuscation in Server Configuration Files

To prevent an unauthorized user from controlling server operations such as closing down a running server, a control password should be assigned to each server on startup.

This password must be used whenever server control operations are carried out using the Oracle JDBC for Rdb Controller interface.

To ensure better security of these passwords, the server configuration file may contain the server control password in an obfuscated form.

Example 1

For example, in an XML-formatted server configuration file:

```
<server
      name="RdbThinSrv1707"
      type="RdbThinSrvMP"
      url="//localhost:1707/"
      srv.execStartup="mystartup"
      controlUser="jdbc_user"
      controlPass="0x811B15F866179583EB3C96751585B843"
/>
```

You can obtain an obfuscated password by using the Digest statement in the Rdb Thin Server Controller.

Example 2

```
rdbthincontrol> digest thisismypassword
digest : 0x31435008693CE6976F45DEDC5532E2C1
```

The value can then be used in the configuration file where you would have normally provided a plain text control password.

This value must be copied exactly as returned by the digest statement.

The plain text password conversion to its obfuscated form is case-sensitive, so the same word or phrase but with different character casing will produce a different digested form.

Passwords are case sensitive so you must ensure that the value of the password used in plain text and in it digested form match exactly character by character including case.

This is particularly important if a password is used on the DCL command line. If double quotation characters are not used to surround the plain text password DCL may, depending on your environment, force the value to all lower case or all uppercase which may differ from the original.

Example 3

For example when ***-digest*** is used in command mode make sure the value is enclosed in double quotations:

```
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -digest "MySecretPassword"
 digest : 0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -digest MySecretPassword
 digest : 0x4CAB2A2DB6A3C31B01D804DEF28276E6
```

Note:

Obfuscated passwords are only valid when used in conjunction with a server definition in a configuration file or as a server start up command line configuration option. To connect to the server as a control user to carry out operations on it using the controller, the control password you use in the connect request must still be in plain text. You cannot use the obfuscated value as a password on connection.

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8.16 Restricting Server and Database Access

In addition to the standard Rdb authorization checking that is carried out during the connection to a database using a thin server, the databases accessed and the usernames allowed may be restricted at the server level.

The following sub-sections detail how access to a thin server and its served databases may be intentionally restricted.

8.16.1 Restricting Database Access

You may restrict connections made via a server to only those databases specified as allowed databases.

This may be done by setting the `restrictAccess` property for the server in the configuration file and then providing a list of databases that may be accessed using `allowDatabase` subsections.

Example

```
<server
      name="srv2restrict"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      restrictAccess="true">
      <allowDatabase name="mf_pers"/>
      <allowDatabase name="disk1:[databases]customers"/>
</server>
```

The name value of an `allowDatabase` subsection may be either the name of a database already declared within the same configuration file, or the database file specification portion of a connection URL

If a client is using a server with restricted access, then the file specification portion of the JDBC Connection URL used must match one of the names within the allowed database subsections. No file expansions or logical name translations are done on the Connection URL before the server checks these names against the allowed databases, so it is important that, apart from the variations in case, the names be exactly as specified in the allowed database subsections.

If the server `restrictAccess` property is true and there is at least one `allowDatabase` subsection specified then the server will allow access to only those databases specified.

If the server `restrictAccess` property is false or not specified or if no `allowDatabase` subsection is specified for the server then no database restrictions will be applied.

Example 1

For example given the above server description of a server running on the node bravo :

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/mf_pers",user, pass);
```

will be allowed.

Example 2

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/MF_Pers",user, pass);
```

will be allowed because character case in the database specification is not significant.

Example 3

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/disk1:[databases]customers",user, pass);
```

will be allowed.

Example 4

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/disk1:[databases]customers.rdb",user,
      pass);
```

will NOT be allowed due to the extra `".rdb"`.

Example 5

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1701/cust ",user, pass);
```

will NOT be allowed even though cust may be a logical name that translates to `disk1:[databases]customers`

8.16.2 Restricting User Access

When using a thin server, Rdb authorization checking is carried out during the connection to the database. Rdb will check the username and password provided to determine the authorization access for the given user.

In addition you may further restrict which users may use the server by setting the `restrictAccess` property for the server in the configuration file and then providing a list of usernames that will be allowed using `allowUser` subsections.

Example

```
<server
      name="srv2restrict"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      restrictAccess="true">
      <allowUser name="jdbc_user"/>
      <allowUser name="smith"/>
      <allowUser name="jones"/>
</server>
```

The name value of an `allowUser` subsection must be a valid Rdb username.

If a client intends to use a server with restricted user access, then the username used for the connection must match one of the names within the allowed user subsections. The username match is not case-sensitive.

If the server `restrictAccess` property is true and there is at least one `allowUser` subsection specified then the server will restrict access to only those users specified.

If the server `restrictAccess` property is false or not specified or if no `allowUser` subsection is specified for the server then no user restrictions will be applied to the server.

8.16.3 Further server access protection

In addition to restricting the databases accessed and the users allowed to use the server, a server may also be protected using a server password.

This may be done by setting the `srv.password` property for the server in the configuration file. This password may be either a plain text password or an obfuscated password value.

Oracle recommends the use of obfuscated passwords in the configuration files. You may use the DIGEST function within the Controller application to generate an obfuscated password. See Password Obfuscation in Server Configuration Files for more details.

To make a successful connection to a database using a password-protected server the client connection properties must also provide the plain text value of the password on the client connection request.

Example

```
<server
      name="srv2restrict"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      srv.password="0x811B15F866179583EB3C96751585B843"
   />
```

In this example, an obfuscated password is used which matches the plain text password "jdbc_user"

To connect to a database using this server the client must provide a `@srv.password` value on the connection request and the password must be a plain text password that matched the one specified for the server.

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
      "jdbc:rdbThin://bravo:1755/my_db_dir:pers@srv.password=jdbc_user",
         user, pass);
```

8.17 Scope of CONNECTION.setReadOnly()

By default, the scope of the CONNECTION.setReadOnly() method is session, that is, if the method CONNECTION.setReadOnly(true) is called, the default transactions for the rest of the connected session will be READ_ONLY unless changed by another call to CONNECTION.setReadOnly().

However, the standard Oracle JDBC Drivers have a different scope for CONNECTION.setReadOnly(). If the method CONNECTION.setReadOnly(true) is called, only the next transaction will be READ ONLY; once that transaction has ended, the default transaction will resort back to READ WRITE.

To provide consistent semantics with the standard Oracle JDBC Drivers, a value of ORACLE may be specified within the TRANSACTION connection switch.

Format

```
@transaction=oracle
```

The default transaction will be READ_WRITE when this switch is used, but this transaction type may be changed by issuing the CONNECTION.setReadOnly(true) method call. This will set **only** the next transaction to READ_ONLY.

8.18 Server Command Procedures

OpenVMS DCL command procedures are used in the creation of processes in which a thin server is started using the controller and when a multi-process server starts up an executor process.

These command procedures may be tailored for your system environment so that operation such as software version setup and re-direction of output may be customized.

There are two command procedures used for startup, the server startup command procedure:

```
rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com
```

and the executor startup command procedure:

```
rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startexec.com
```

Caution:

Do not use the SET VERIFY command within these command procedures. As the method Runtime.exec() may be used by the servers to create processes, the use of the SET VERIFY command within the command procedure may hang the server. This is a documented limitation of using Runtime.exec() on Open VMS Java. The logical name JAVA$EXEC_TRACE is available to help debug Runtime.exec() calls on OpenVMS. Refer to the OpenVMS Java documentation for more details.

Note:

If the only changes required are environmental setup, Oracle recommends that instead of altering the start-up command procedures, the server attribute srv.onStartCmd or srv.onExecStartCmd should be considered. See On Start Commands for more details.

8.18.1 Server Startup Command Procedure

The controller uses the server startup command procedure to start a thin server.

The `srv.startup` option within the server section of an XML-formatted configuration file may be used to specify the file specification of the command procedure that should be used to start that server.

Example

For example:

```
<server
      name="srv2forRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1708/"
      autoStart="true"
      logfile=rdb$jdbc_logs:srv2forRdb.log"
      srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_com:our_customized_startsrv.com"
/>
```

During the driver kit installation the command procedure `rdbjdbc_startsrv.com` is placed in the rdb$jdbc_home directory. This file will be used by default for server start up using the controller and pool servers.

The DEFAULT server provided in the default configuration file rdbjdbccfg.xml specifies this command procedure.

```
srv.startup=rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com
```

You can choose to change this default command procedure to customize for your system settings, or you can create a new customized procedure and change the configuration file so that servers use this new file. However Oracle recommends that you use the srv.onStartCmd server attribute instead. See srv.onStartCmd for more information on using the srv.onStartCmd attribute.

Caution:

Do not use the SET VERIFY command within these command procedures. As the method Runtime.exec() may be used by the servers to create processes, the use of the SET VERIFY command within the command procedure may hang the server. This is a documented limitation of using Runtime.exec() on Open VMS Java. The logical name **JAVA$EXEC_TRACE** is available to help debug Runtime.exec() calls on OpenVMS. Refer to the OpenVMS Java documentation for more details.

Note:

The server startup command procedure is only used by the controller or pool server to start a thin server, if the server is started by any other means neither the server startup command procedure nor any commands in the srv.onStartCmd server attribute will be executed.

8.18.2 Executor Startup Command Procedure

The thin multi-process server uses the executor startup command procedure to start an executor process for a client connection.

You can use the `srv.execStartup` option to specify the file specification of the command procedure that should be used to start executors by a multi-process server.

Example

For example:

```
<server
      name=MPsrv2forRdb
      type=RdbThinSrvMP
      url=//localhost:1788/
      srv.execStartup=rdb$jdbc_com:our_customized_startexec.com
/>
```

You can choose to change this default command procedure to customize for your system settings, or you can create a new customized procedure and change the configuration file so that servers use this new file. However Oracle recommends that you use the srv.onExecStartCmd server attribute instead. See srv.onExecStartCmd for more information on using the srv.onExecStartCmd attribute.

Caution:

Do not use the SET VERIFY command within these command procedures. As the method Runtime.exec() may be used by the servers to create processes, the use of the SET VERIFY command within the command procedure may hang the server. This is a documented limitation of using Runtime.exec() on Open VMS Java. The logical name **JAVA$EXEC_TRACE** is available to help debug Runtime.exec() calls on OpenVMS. Refer to the OpenVMS Java documentation for more details.

The `srv.execStartup` and srv.onExecStartCmd options are only valid within the XML-Formatted configuration file server section for a multi-process server.

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8.19 Server/Client Protocol Checking

To ensure that the protocol between the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver and servers correctly align, the Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers check versioning information transmitted by the client. This allows the quick trapping of problems that may occur because of a mismatch between the server instance and the thin driver.

Example

The following is an example of the type of error message that will be seen if the client and server mismatch:

```
oracle.rdb.jdbc.common.RdbException: Io exception :
Io exception : Server Protocol error : received 1 : expected 2
@rdb.Client.FetchBlobSeg
```

To prevent these protocol errors, all the Oracle JDBC for Rdb driver JAR files should be replaced at the same time whenever a new kit is installed.

To check that the server/clients instances match enable @tracelevel=-1 on the connection URL for your client application. See Trace for more details.

Near the start of the log there will be messages indicating the instance values for both the client and the server. If these two numbers do not match then protocol errors are likely.

An example of the log messages showing Instance information:

```
>> main ThinConnect@3.setTraceLevel msg : Rdb nativeInstance=20030508
>> main ThinConnect@3.setTraceLevel msg : Rdb serverInstance=20030508
```

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8.20 Using OpenVMS FailSAFE IP.

OpenVMS FailSAFE IP may be using in conjunction with Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver and servers. During failover, FailSAFE IP will redirect the existing Oracle JDBC for Rdb client/server IP connections to the standby service.

If the failover service exists on the same node as the failed service the connections should continue to be viable transparently.

If however, the failover service is on another node, then as Rdb connections cannot be transferred between processes, the failover will not be transparent. The thin driver should receive a socket exception on the failed TCP/IP port as the original service is no longer available.

Note that server socket exceptions will only be raised on a connection if there is a network read or write outstanding. If the driver is currently idle and not carrying out a read or write on the socket to the server, no exception will be raised. Subsequent operations on that connection by the driver will however raise the socket exception.

The socket exception will be passed through to the application wrapped in an SQLException. It is then up to the application catch the exception and to cleanup its environment and if applicable establish a new Connection to the driver

Depending on where the client is running it is possible that the client operating system may not raise a SocketException even if a read or write is pending. On these systems it is possible for the client connection to be held in limbo waiting for a read or write to complete.

To help reduce the impact of possible hangs due to the failure of the socket subsystem to raise the correct socket exception, a timeout may be placed on network read/writes. If the read/write does not complete within the designated time an exception will be raised.

Care should be taken in setting this timeout value as longer-duration database operations such as statement compilation may delay the server sending back its results.
The client-side will have a socket read waiting on the return of the results, which could timeout if this duration is set too short in relation to the performance of your system and database software. Oracle recommends that if used, this timeout value should be set to a large value (in the order of several minutes) if you suspect that query operations on the server side may take some time.

See **networkTimeout** in Connection Options for more details on network read and write timeout.

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8.21 SET Statements

In addition to the standard SQL SET statements allowable in dynamic SQL, the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers will recognize driver specific SET statements as specified below.

Format

SET TRACELEVEL <trace_level>	Sets the trace level, see Trace for more information.
SET SQLCACHE <sqlcache_size>	Sets the SQL Statement cache size to the specified value. A value of 0 disables SQL statement caching.

The SET statements can be issued as a SQL statement in the following methods:

- java.sql.Statement.execute
- java.sql.Statement.executeUpdate
- java.sql.Statement.executeQuery

Example

```
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
stmt.execute(set sqlcache 10);
```

8.22 SQL Statement Cache

When using the thin driver, performance may be improved by enabling SQL statement caching.

Whenever the thin driver need to prepare a SQL statement, the statement must be sent over the network to the server for Oracle Rdb to prepare the statement and send back a list of columns or parameters that the statement references.

If the same SQL statement is prepared repeatedly during a single connection, without SQL statement caching the statement will be prepared and column information sent back each time. This can be time consuming because it requires network traffic, the preparation of the statement, and getting the column and parameter information. These steps can be a substantial part of the network I/O and performance cost of the queries.

To help reduce this cost, the thin driver allows you to cache SQL statements so that if the exact same SQL string is prepared more than once during a single connected session, the cost for the preparation and column information is only incurred once.

SQL statement caching can be enabled by using the sqlcache switch when you request a connection either by placing the switch in the connection URL or using the information block that is passed in the connect request.

Example

- Set the sqlcache property of the Properties passed to the DriverManager.getConnection method:

```
Properties info = new Properties();
info.put("user", user);
info.put("password", pw);
info.put("sqlcache", 100);
conn = DriverManager.getConnection (connStr, info);
```

- Append **`@sqlcache`** to the database specification part of the connect URL:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
jdbc:rdbthin://bravo:1701/my_db_dir:personnel@sqlcache=100,user,
pass);
```

In addition a SET SQLCACHE statement can be executed.

```
Stmt.executeUpdate(set sqlcache 100);
```

The value specified with the sqlcache switch tells the thin driver how many SQL statements it can hold concurrently in its cache. A value of 0 (the default) specifies that SQL statement caching be disabled.

Once the SQL statement cache is full for a given connection, the storing of a new statement will remove the least commonly used statement from the cache.

Because SQL statements may be held in cache even after the user has closed the containing java.sql.Statement, the query will still be registered as current by Oracle Rdb and may prevent actions such as DROP TABLE from being done. In addition each concurrent statement that is held in cache may take up memory on both the server and client side of the connection.

You can clean out the connection SQL cache by issuing a SET SQLCACHE statement with value 0 and then issuing another SET SQLCACHE statement to reset the cache to the desired size.

Currently you cannot specify the removal of a specific SQL statement from cache.

Note:

SQL statement caching is a client-side action and is disabled by default. This feature is only applicable to the thin driver. Using the SQL Statement cache property or using the set sqlcache statement will be silently ignored by the native driver.

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8.23 Trace

Trace provides tracing of method calls and other debug information within the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers and servers. See Trace Values for valid trace level values.

The trace level value may be a signed decimal or a Java-style hexadecimal literal.

By default, trace output is written to the normal JDBC DriverManager PrintWriter. You can override the default by using one of the following settings:

- `rdb.Debug.setLogStream(PrintStream ps)`
- `rdb.Debug.setLogWriter(PrintWriter pw)`

Example

The following example shows how to override the default:

```
rdb.Debug.setLogStream(new PrintStream(
    new FileOutputStream("mylog.log")));
```

If trace is enabled and the DriverManager PrintWriter is not currently defined a PrintWriter for System.out is defined for you.

8.23.1 Setting tracelevel

Trace of JDBC operations may be enabled using one of the following methods:

- tracelevel property
- tracelevel switch
- tracelevel option
- Doracle.rdb.jdbc.tracelevel system option
- Set tracelevel

Details of these methods can be found in the following sections.

8.23.1.1 Tracelevel Property

Tracing can be enabled by setting the tracelevel property of the Properties passed to the DriverManager.getConnection method to the appropriate value:

Example

```
Properties info = new Properties();
info.put("user", user);
info.put("password", pw);
info.put("tracelevel", -1);
conn = DriverManager.getConnection (connStr, info);
```

See Connection Options for more details.

8.23.1.2 Tracelevel Switch

Using the tracelevel switch when starting a server can enable tracing:

Example

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthinsrv.jar -cfg thinsrv.cfg -tracelevel -1
```

See Starting a Thin Server from the Command Line, Starting a Multi-process Server from the Command Line and Starting a Pool Server from the Command Line for more details.

8.23.1.3 Tracelevel Option

Placing the tracelevel option in the server definition within an XML-Formatted configuration file can enable tracing.

Example

```
<server
          name="mypoolserver"
          type="RdbThinSrvPool"
          traceLevel="-1"
          url="//localhost:1702/" >
          <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
          <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
          <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
</server>

See Server Configuration for more details.
```

8.23.1.4 Tracelevel System Property

Using the Rdb system property Doracle.rdb.jdbc.tracelevel when invoking your application or Rdb server can enable tracing

Example

```
$java Doracle.rdb.jdbc.tracelevel=-1 my_application
```

See Oracle JDBC for Rdb System Properties for more details.

8.23.1.5 Set Tracelevel statement

Using the SET TRACELEVEL command in the controller can enable tracing.

Example

```
$java -jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar
rdbthincontrol> connect //localhost:1701/ jones mypassword
rdbthincontrol> set tracelevel -1
```

See Controller Command Line for more details.

8.23.2 Abbreviated form of tracelevel

The abbreviated form for the traceLevel keyword , "tl", may also be used in the same manner.

8.23.3 Trace Values

The value passed to trace is actually a 32bit flag mask. Each bit set determines what will be traced, as shown in the following table.

Bit	Hexadecimal Value	Decimal Value	Traces
0	0x00000001	1	standard JDBC methods
1	0x00000002	2	standard JDBC class create/finalize
2	0x00000004	4	SQL statements
4	0x00000010	16	non-standard JDBC methods
5	0x00000020	32	non-standard JDBC class create/finalize
6	0x00000040	64	garbage collection
7	0x00000080	128	SQL statement cache information
8	0x00000100	256	Rdb JNI calls
9	0x00000200	512	network sends
10	0x00000400	1024	server actions
11	0x00000800	2048	Performance information
14	0x00004000	16384	Dump SQLDA information
29	0x20000000	536870912	memory information
30	0x40000000	1073741824	full provides more details on certain flags
(ALL)	0xFFFFFFFF	-1	trace everything

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8.24 File and Directory access Requirements

There are certain file and directory access requirements that must be met to successfully use Oracle JDBC for Rdb servers, drivers and the controller.

The controller and servers require access to the directories pointed to by the following logical names

- RDB$JDBC_HOME
- RDB$JDBC_COM
- RDB$JDBC_LOGS

During installation a command procedure will be created for you that you can use to set up these logical names for your system pointing to the installation directory. It is your decision whether to add these logical names to your startup command procedure or require some other mechanism such as a login setup command procedure to set these up for JDBC users.

The logical names may be placed in any of your logical name tables, the normal OpenVMS logical translation precedence will be followed when any of the JDBC components try to access files using these logical names. This allows you to have system-wide, group level or private copies of the JDBC kits each using their own set of directories.

It is important that the appropriate access be granted to users that require to startup servers or use the JDBC jar files.
During installation the three directories will be created under the installation directory, and be given the following protection.

```
(S:RWE, O:RWE, G:RE, W:RE)
```

This allows the world read/execute access to all the directories and contents. If this does not comply with your organizational requirements then you should alter these protections appropriately.

Users of the controller, or those that startup servers manually will also require WRITE access to both the RDB$JDBC_COM and RDB$JDBC_LOGS directory to successfully startup servers, as the server process needs to be able to write log and temporary files to these directories.

If a server is started up using the SQL/Services JDBC dispatcher then the account under which the dispatcher runs needs WRITE access to these directories.

If you redirect these logical names to other directories you must ensure that the file and directory protections comply with the above requirements.

If persona is used with servers then you must ensure that the persona has the appropriate access rights as described above.

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Chapter 9
JDBC Extensions for Oracle Rdb

The following sections provide information on features that are extensions to the JDBC standard provided by Oracle JDBC for Rdb.

9.1 Enhanced Blob Handling

The maximum size of a blob segment supported by Oracle Rdb today is 65535. The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers will correctly handle segments up to this maximum size.

There is no limit on the number of segments that can be stored for a single Blob, however, as the drivers materialize the blob into internal byte arrays. The correct handling of very large blobs in this version of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers is limited to the free memory that is available to the Java environment.

To enable limited formatting of data returned from Oracle Rdb segmented strings, a new public method has been added to oracle.jdbc.rdb.common.Blob that allows the specification of a separator string value to be inserted between segments when the segmented string is converted to a JDBC blob object.

Format

```
public void oracle.jdbc.rdb.common.Blob.setSegSeparator(java.lang.String
separator)
```

Specify the separator string to use between segmented string segments:

Parameters:
separator - separator string to use

Returns:
Void

Example

The following code segment shows how to add a newline break between segments.

```
ResultSet rs = s.executeQuery(
      "select resume from resumes where employee_id = '00164'");
rs.next();
oracle.jdbc.rdb.common.Blob bl =
      (oracle.jdbc.rdb.common.Blob)rs.getBlob(1);
bl.setSegSeparator("\n");
```

```
byte[] bytes = bl.getBytes(1,9999);
String st1 = new String(bytes);
System.out.println("resume : " + st1 );
```

The separator can be cleared by passing either a null object or empty String as the parameter to oracle.jdbc.rdb.common.Blob.setSegSeparator().

9.2 ResultSet.getBytes()

The JDBC standard limits the use of the ResultSet.getBytes() methods for access to BINARY, VARBINARY and LONGVARBINARY data. The Oracle JDBC for Rdb drivers relax this limitation and will attempt to return byte arrays for all valid SQL data types using these methods.

Using getBytes() on:

- CHAR and VARCHAR columns will return the raw data as returned by Rdb to the driver.
- Numeric, columns will be returned in their Rdb Native format as a big-endian array of bytes.
- Date, and time will be returned as 64 bit big-endian array of bytes.

Contents

Chapter 10
Other Information

10.1 Disallowed Dynamic SQL Statements

Because JDBC has its own connection protocol, the following dynamic SQL statements will raise an exception if they are executed from a Statement or PreparedStatement

SET CONNECT

CONNECT

DISCONNECT

10.2 Sample Setup, Starting and Using an Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server.

This section describes step by step how you can start a simple JDBC server and use it to access a database on your system

1. Install Oracle JDBC for Rdb on the database server
2. Decide on the versions of Rdb and JAVA you wish to use on the server
3. Setup server-side configuration files and command procedures
4. Start the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server
5. Install Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver on your client machine
6. Write you application using the JDBC API
7. Run your applications

You may choose to start-up a server by either:

- Invoking the rdbthinsrv JAR directly at the DCL command line. See Starting a Thin Server from the Command Line
- By creating and starting a JDBC Dispatcher in SQL/Services. See Starting a Thin Server from Oracle SQL/Services
- Or by using the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller. See Starting a Thin Server from the Oracle JDBC for Rdb controller

In this walk-through we will use the controller to maintain the servers. It is important that the command procedures used during the start-up of a server from the controller be

correctly specified thus details of the appropriate command procedures will be provided below.

Step 1 Install Oracle JDBC for Rdb

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb Release Notes describe the steps required to install Oracle JDBC for Rdb. These steps should be followed to install the product on the OpenVMS node that will be used as server for you Oracle Rdb database.

The server machine requires JAVA to be installed prior to installing the Oracle JDBC for Rdb kit.

Once you have installed the kit you must set up your system so that it can use the JDBC kit. Several configuration files may have to be created or altered. Details of these steps follow.

Step 2 Decide on the versions of Rdb and JAVA

The Oracle JDBC for Rdb Release Notes will tell you the minimum versions of Rdb and JAVA supported by Oracle JDBC for Rdb. You may however have several versions of both Rdb and JAVA on your server that meet the minimum requirements. When the thin servers run they will need to have the environment they are running within set up so that the correct version of Rdb and JAVA will be used depending on your organization requirements, and which Oracle Rdb databases you wish the thin servers to access.

If you do have multiple versions of Rdb on your system, it is important that the server runs within the correct version of Rdb for the databases it will access. The Rdb environment is set up at the process level and cannot be changed for that server while the server is actually running. This means that a single running instance of a thin server may only be able to access databases for a single Rdb version.

If you try to connect to a database that does not match the version of Rdb you have set up for the thin server execution instance you will get an exception similar to:

```
SQLException: Failed to connect : in <rdbjdbcsrv:connect failure>
%RDB-F-WRONG_ODS, the on-disk structure of the database file is not
supported by this version
-RDMS-F-ROOTMAJVER, database format 71.0 is not compatible with
software version 72.1:S1000
```

You may have different version of JAVA on your system as well. In addition you can choose different JAVA VMs to run under. The VM version and type must be decided for a single thin server instances as once JAVA has been invoked and the server is running it cannot be changed for that server instance.

Both Rdb and JAVA provide mechanisms by which you can set up your environment for a specific version or variant. The Rdb version set up and the JAVA VM set up may be carried out manually by you prior to invoking a thin server from the DCL command line.

Alternatively there are ways of providing the appropriate set up during the thin server start-up when you choose to start the server using SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher or by using the controller. An example of this type of set up can be seen in the steps that follow.

For the purpose of this walkthrough we will use the following on the server machine:

- Oracle Rdb V7.2
- JAVA 1.4.2 FAST VM

Step 3 Setup server-side configuration files and command procedures

Oracle JDBC for Rdb uses various command procedures to carry out server operations and set up its environment. These command procedures may have to be altered to suit your organizational and operational needs.

You may be required to:

- Modify RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM
- Add an invocation RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM from your system startup procedure
- Create a XML-formatted configuration file for your server definitions
- Create a server set up command procedure

In addition Oracle recommends that XML-Formatted configuration files should be used to maintain server and other information. These configuration file will have to be created by you. An example of a server configuration file may be found below and in Sample configuration file MY_SERVERS.XML.

RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM

During installation a RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM file will be created which may be used to set up the required system wide logical names for Oracle JDBC for Rdb to function correctly. You may choose to use this command procedure with or without changes to set up the JDBC environment.

If the JDBC servers and drivers are to be used system wide then system logical names should be used. In this case it may be appropriate to add the RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM command procedure to your system startup procedure.

If you only require private use then JOB level logical names should be used, in which case the RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM may be copied and/or modified to change the logicals to JOB level. Each user of the Oracle JDBC for Rdb on your server system will then need to invoke this startup procedure prior to carrying out operations such as controller actions, starting or stopping or accessing the thin servers.

The RDBJDBC_STARTUP.COM file provides logical names that will be used by the Oracle JDBC for Rdb components to locate JARS, images and command procedures and where to write log and temporary files. See the Oracle JDBC for Rdb Release Notes for more information on this command procedure and the JDBC specific logical names.

The steps that follow assume that the appropriate logical names have been set up and are available for use by you and Oracle JDBC for Rdb.

Server Configuration File

Server, session and connection options may be added individually on the DCL command line when you invoke a server or the controller, but it may be more convenient to place these options in a configuration file and then use this configuration file when you carry out server operations.

See Configuration Files for more information on what may be contained in the configurations files and the format of the data within the file. Oracle recommends using the XML-formatted form of the configuration files as it does allow greater flexibility of option specification and allows more than one server definition to be defined in a single configuration file.

During installation a generic configuration file RDBJDBCCFG.XML is copied to the RDB$JDBC_HOME directory. You may use this file as a basis of your server configuration file. The configuration file provides information to Oracle JDBC for Rdb about the various servers you may be running. In addition it provides session information for users of the controller.

For this walkthrough we have decided to create the definition for a thin server called ***MY_SRV*** listening on port **1888**. The generic configuration file was copied and changed to add this information.

We have also chosen to place configuration and any other site specific files in the RDB$JDBC_COM directory, mainly as this is a standard Oracle JDBC for Rdb directory and the logical name should be already set up for us at the system level. The files may be placed anywhere on your system, as long as the controller and server processes can access them. Remember that a server process will be started up in much the same way as a normal login to the system, so it is important that any logical names used in the file

specification be available to that process. The easiest way to ensure this is to have system wide logical names.

In addition a control password, ***MySecretPassword*** has been chosen for control access to the servers.

Although the controlpass can be stored in its plain text form in the configuration file, Oracle recommends that you use the obfuscated form in the server characteristics section. But make sure that you are consistent with the casing of the password as passwords are case-sensitive

The controller may be used to provide this obfuscated password, but make sure that you keep the casing correct by placing double quotations around the password phrase if you use the controller in command mode.

Example

```
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -digest "MySecretPassword"
 digest : 0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846
```

See Password Obfuscation in Server Configuration Files for more details.

The new configuration file called MY_CFG.XML :

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<!-- Configuration file for MY servers -->
<config>
    <!-- SESSION -->
   <session
        name="DEFAULT"
        tracelevel="0"
        srv.mcBasePort="5517"
        srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
   />

    <!-- SERVERS -->
    <servers>
        <!-- DEFAULT server characteristics-->
        <server
             name="DEFAULT"
             type="RdbThinSrv"
             url="//localhost:1701/"
             maxClients="-1"
             srv.bindTimeout="1000"
             srv.idleTimeout="0"
             srv.mcBasePort="5517"
             srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
             tracelevel = "0"
             autostart = "false"
             autorestart = "false"
             restrictAccess = "false"
```

```
            anonymous = "false"
            bypass = "false"
            tracelocal = "false"
            relay = "false"
            srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
         />
        <!—My new server -->
       <server
            name="MY_SRV"
            controlUser="GROUND_CONTROL"
            controlPass="0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846"
            type="RdbThinSrv"
            url="//localhost:1888/"
            cfg="rdb$jdbc_com:my_cfg.xml"
            srv.onStartCmd="@rdb$jdbc_com:my_setup.com"
       />
    </servers>
</config>
```

Note

The server definition for ***MY_SRV*** is fairly minimal allowing most of the ***DEFAULT*** characteristics to inherited. Also that the session section is used to ensure that the broadcast IP the controller will check will be the same as the server uses.

RDB$JDBC_HOME:RDBJDBC_STARTSRV.COM

The default server properties in MY_CFG.XML sets the server configuration file used by the server by using the srv.startup property:

```
srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
```

This file is used by the controller during the start-up of a detached OpenVMS process that the server will run within. In most situations the default command procedure, rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com created during installation, can be used without change,.

Sever Setup Command Procedure

During server start-up any DCL command specified on ***srv.onStartCmd*** for the server, will be executed prior to the server class being invoked. So this a good place to carry out system specific and version specific set up procedures.

```
srv.onStartCmd="@rdb$jdbc_com:my_setup.com"
```

Note that as this properties is an executable DCL command, the @ character is required so that the command procedure is correctly invoked.

Example

my_setup.com

```
$@SYS$LIBRARY:RDB$SETVER 72
$@sys$common:[java$142.com]JAVA$142_SETUP.COM FAST
$define/job MY_DB_DIR sys$common:[DBS]
```

These commands ensure that the environment is correct for the server process to access a V7.2 Oracle Rdb database using the FAST JAVA VM.

Step 4 Start the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server

Now that set up and configuration files are created in place the controller may be used to start the server. The configuration file containing the server definitions is used as a parameter to the DCL command line invoking the controller. In the example we use command mode –startServer to start the server

Example

```
$ JAVA  -JAR RDBTHINCONTROL.JAR –CFG RDB$JDBC_COM:MY_CFG.XML –
CONTROLPASS "MySecretPassword" –STARTSERVER –NAME MY_SRV
.

RDB$NODE                : 138.1.14.91
RDB$PORT                : 1888
RDB$STATUS              : Idle
RDB$SERVER_NAME         : srv1
RDB$SERVER_TYPE         : RdbThinSrv
RDB$SERVER_VERSION      : T7.2-510 20070109 B719
RDB$SERVER_SHR_VERSION  : T7.2-510 20061221 B6CL
RDB$SERVER_PID          : 0x2030DA4D(540072525)
RDB$ALLOWS_ANON         : false
RDB$ALLOWS_BYPASS       : false
RDB$NUMBER_OF_CLIENTS   : 0
RDB$MAX_CLIENTS         : -1
RDB$TRACE_LEVEL         : 0
RDB$RESTRICT_ACCESS     : false
```

In the example we provided both the configuration file to use and the control password. The controlpass could have been set in plain text in the configuration session section, but Oracle does not recommend placing plain text passwords in plain text files. Note also that the password is enclosed in double quotation marks to prevent case changing.

Step 5 Install the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver on your client machine.

Once the Oracle JDBC for Rdb kit is installed on you OpenVMS server machine you must copy the thin driver component to the machine on which you will be running your application. This machine will also need to have JAVA installed.

The client-side components of the thin driver are contained in the ***RDBTHIN.JAR*** file.

A file transfer program such as FTP may be used to copy this JAR file to your client machine. Remember to ensure that a binary mode transfer is done as JARs are binary files.

You should place the JAR in an appropriate directory on your client machine. This may depend on how you will ultimately use the JDBC drivers and on the application and development systems you will be using on your client machine. See your application or development environment documentation on where JDBC drivers should be placed.

You should ensure that the RDBTHIN.JAR is part of your CLASSPATH so that JAVA will be able to load it when your application requests it.

Depending on the client system there will be methods by which you can include the driver JAR as part of the JAVA command when running your application, in which case the JAR does not have to placed in the CLASSPATH environmental variable.

Example

For example, in MSDOS. JAVA allows the use of –cp switch to specify classpath elements

```
dos> java –cp .;rdbThin.jar my_app
```

Note:

JAR files are binary files so you should ensure that the transfer utility copies the JAR file in binary mode.

Step 6 Write your application using the JDBC API

The following is a simple application that tests that you have installed JDBC and carried out any set up correctly. This example is based on RdbJdbcCheckup.java from the installation and assumes that the Rdb server node has an IP of 555.1.14.91 and that the thin server we will use, the one we started earlier, is listening on port 1888.

Example

```
/*
 * This sample can be used to check the JDBC installation.
 * Just run it and provide the connect information. It will select
 * "Hello World" from the database.
 */
```

```
// You need to import the java.sql package to use JDBC
import java.sql.*;

// We import java.io to be able to read from the command line
import java.io.*;

class my_app
{
   static BufferedReader in;
   public static void main(String args[])
      throws SQLException, IOException, Exception
   {
      String driverConStr = "jdbc:rdbThin://555.1.14.91:1888/";
      in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
      Class.forName ("oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver");

      // Prompt the user for connect information
      System.out.println(
          "Please enter information to test connection"+
          " to the database");
      String user;
      String password;
      String database;

      user = readEntry("user: ");
      int slash_index = user.indexOf('/');
      if (slash_index != -1)
      {
          password = user.substring(slash_index + 1);
          user = user.substring(0, slash_index);
      }
      else
          password = readEntry("password: ");

      database = readEntry("database: ");
      System.out.print("Connecting to the database...");
      System.out.flush();

      System.out.println("Connecting...");
      Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(
          driverConStr + database, user, password);

      System.out.println("connected.");
      // Create a statement
      Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
      // Do the SQL "Hello World" thing
      ResultSet rset = stmt.executeQuery(
           "select 'Hello World' from rdb$database");

      while (rset.next())
          System.out.println(rset.getString(1));

      // close the result set, the statement and connect
      rset.close();
      stmt.close();
      conn.close();
   }
```

```
    // Utility function to read a line from standard input
    static String readEntry(String prompt)
    {
        try
        {
            StringBuffer buffer = new StringBuffer();
            System.out.print(prompt);
            System.out.flush();
            return in.readLine();
        }
        catch(IOException e)
        {
            return "";
        }
    }
}
```

Step 7 Run your application

With the server started you can run the sample application and provide the thin server connection information

Example

The following example assumes an Oracle Rdb database personnel in MY_DB_DIR

```
$java -cp .;rdb$jdbc_home:rdbThin.jar "my_ap"
Please enter information to test connection to the database
user: my_name
password: my_password
database: my_db_dir:personnel
Connecting to the database...Connecting...
connected.
Hello World
Your JDBC installation is correct.
```

Contents

10.3 Sample Setup, Starting an Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server from Oracle SQL/Services.

The following sections describe step by step how you can setup and start a simple JDBC server using Oracle SQL/Services.

Basically you have to:

1. Decide on the versions of Rdb and JAVA you wish to use on the server
2. Setup server-side configuration files and command procedures

3. Create a JDBC dispatcher in SQL/Services
4. Associate configuration and setup files
5. Start the JDBC dispatcher

See Chapter 7 Oracle SQL/Services and Oracle JDBC for Rdb Servers for more information on these operations.

Step 1 Decide on the versions of Rdb and JAVA

This step is basically the same as Step 2 Decide on the versions of Rdb and JAVA, as covered in Sample Setup, Starting and Using an Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin server.

Step 2 Setup server-side configuration files and command procedures

For the server to start correctly a command procedure and a configuration file have to be created.

The following two files must be created:

- The Server Configuration file
- The Server Setup file

You may use a XML configuration file to store the server definitions for you server. In addition you should provide a command procedure to set up the Rdb and JAVA environments correctly for
this server. This environment setup may also be done as part of the setup of dispatcher environment in SQL/Services, but for the purpose of this example, we shall create our own setup procedure.

Server Configuration File

As limited information can be passed to the server at the command line, most of the server characteristics for a JDBC Dispatcher server can be placed in a configuration file.

See Configuration Files for more information on what may be contained in the configurations files and the format of the data within the file. Oracle recommends using the XML-formatted form of the configuration files as it does allow greater flexibility of option specification and allows more than one server definition to be defined in a single configuration file.

During installation a generic configuration file RDBJDBCCFG.XML is copied to the RDB$JDBC_HOME directory. You may use this file as a basis of your server configuration file. The configuration file provides information to Oracle JDBC for Rdb

about the various servers you may be running. In addition it provides session information for users of the controller.

For this walkthrough we have decided to create the definition for a thin server called ***SQS1888*** listening on port **1888**. The generic configuration file was copied and changed to add this information.

We have also chosen to place configuration and any other site specific files in the RDB$JDBC_COM directory, mainly as this is a standard Oracle JDBC for Rdb directory and the logical name should be already set up for us at the system level. The files may be placed anywhere on your system, as long as the controller and server processes can access them. Remember that a server process will be started up in much the same way as a normal login to the system, so it is important that any logical names used in the file specification be available to that process. The easiest way to ensure this is to have system wide logical names.

In addition a control password, ***MySecretPassword*** has been chosen for control access to the servers.

Although the controlpass can be stored in its plain text form in the configuration file, Oracle recommends that you use the obfuscated form in the server characteristics section. But make sure that you are consistent with the casing of the password as passwords are case-sensitive

The controller may be used to provide this obfuscated password, but make sure that you keep the casing correct by placing double quotations around the password phrase if you use the controller in command mode.

Example

```
$ java -jar rdbthincontrol.jar -digest "MySecretPassword"
digest : 0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846
```

See Password Obfuscation in Server Configuration Files for more details.

We have chosen to create a configuration file using one of the standard file specification used by the dispatcher when searching for configuration files. See Determining the server configuration file on how the dispatcher locates a configuration file to use.

As the port used by the server will be 1888 we will create a new configuration file called SQS1888_CFG.XML and place it RDB$JDBC_COM directory:

```
$type RDB$JDBC_COM:SQS1888_CFG.XML

<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<!-- Configuration file for MY servers -->
<config>
    <!-- SESSION -->
```

```
<session
     name="DEFAULT"
     tracelevel="0"
     srv.mcBasePort="5517"
     srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
/>

  <!-- SERVERS -->
  <servers>
      <!-- DEFAULT server characteristics-->
      <server
           name="DEFAULT"
           type="RdbThinSrv"
           url="//localhost:1701/"
           maxClients="-1"
           srv.bindTimeout="1000"
           srv.idleTimeout="0"
           srv.mcBasePort="5517"
           srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
           tracelevel = "0"
           autostart = "false"
           autorestart = "false"
           restrictAccess = "false"
           anonymous = "false"
           bypass = "false"
           tracelocal = "false"
           relay = "false"
           srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
      />
     <!—My new server -->
    <server
           name="SQS1888 "
           controlUser="SQS_CONTROL"
           controlPass="0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846"
           type="RdbThinSrv"
           url="//localhost:1888/"
    />
  </servers>
</config>
```

Note

The server definition for ***SQS1888*** is fairly minimal allowing most of the ***DEFAULT*** characteristics to inherited. Also that the session section is used to ensure that the broadcast IP the controller will check will be the same as the server uses.

Server Setup File

The JDBC dispatcher may require environmental setup for JAVA and the correct Oracle Rdb version to run. This setup can be done in a command procedure that will be executed just prior to starting the
actual server image.

As the setup is fairly generic we have decided to create the file RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM and place it RDB$JDBC_COM directory. By

default, this file will be used by the dispatcher whenever a server has to be started. JDBC Dispatcher Setup Procedure describes the use of a setup command procedure for the dispatcher.

Example

```
$type RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM

$@SYS$LIBRARY:RDB$SETVER 72
$@sys$common:[java$142.com]JAVA$142_SETUP.COM FAST
$define/job MY_DB_DIR sys$common:[DBS]
```

These commands ensure that the environment is correct for the server process to access a V7.2 Oracle Rdb database using FAST JAVA VM.

Step 3. Create a JDBC dispatcher in SQL/Services

Now that the configuration file and setu0p procedure have been created and moved to the appropriate directory we can now create a JDBC Dispatcher. We will use 1888 as the PORT_ID as this will be the key value used by the dispatcher to locate the necessary files for server start-up.

```
$ MCR SQLSRV_MANAGE71
SQLSRV> CONNECT SERVER;
SQLSRV> CREATE DISPATCHER MY_JDBC_DISP NETWORK_PORT TCPIP PORT_ID 1888
PROTOCOL JDBC;
SQLSRV> SHOW DISPATCHER;
Dispatcher MY_JDBC_DISP
    State:                      UNKNOWN
    Autostart:                  on
    Max connects:               100 clients
    Idle User Timeout:          <none>
    Max client buffer size:     5000 bytes
    Network Ports:                          (State)    (Protocol)
      TCP/IP  port     1888                 Unknown    JDBC clients
    Log path:             SYS$MANAGER:
    Dump path:            SYS$MANAGER:
```

Step 4. Associate configuration and setup files

Next we must associate the server configuration and setup files with this dispatcher.

As we chose to use standard configuration file names, the dispatcher will make the following associations automatically and we need take no further action to make this happen.

Given the PORT_ID of 1888:

- server name = SQS1888
- configuration file = RDB$JDBC_COM:SQS1888_CFG.XML
- setup file = RDB$JDBC_COM:RDBJDBC_SQS_ONSTARTUP.COM

If we had chosen not to use standard naming then we would have had to set up logical names to point to the appropriate files. See Associating an Oracle SQL/Services JDBC Dispatcher to a Server for more details.

However, we still need to tell the dispatcher what type of server it will be starting so we have to create the appropriate logical name. For simplicity we shall place this logical name in the SYSTEM logical name table. See Determining Server Type for information on server type associations.

```
$DEFINE/SYSTEM RDB$JDBC_SQSTYPE_1888 STD
```

If we had chosen to start up a POOL server we would not have needed to create this logical name as this is the default server type used by the JDBC dispatcher, but as the server type is a normal thin server we must inform the dispatcher of this fact using the logical name.

Step 5 Start the JDBC dispatcher

Now that the configuration files are in place and any logical names used by the dispatcher have been defined we can now use the SQL/Services manager to start the JDBC dispatcher.

```
SQLSRV> start dispatcher my_jdbc_disp;
SQLSRV> show disp my_jdbc_disp;
Dispatcher MY_JDBC_DISP
State: STARTING
Autostart: on
Max connects: 100 clients
Idle User Timeout: <none>
Max client buffer size: 5000 bytes
Network Ports: (State) (Protocol)
TCP/IP port 1888 Inactive JDBC clients
Log path: SYS$MANAGER:
Dump path: SYS$MANAGER:

SQLSRV> show disp my_jdbc_disp;
Dispatcher MY_JDBC_DISP
State: RUNNING
Autostart: on
Max connects: 100 clients
Idle User Timeout: <none>
Max client buffer size: 5000 bytes
Network Ports: (State) (Protocol)
```

```
TCP/IP port 1888 Inactive JDBC clients
Log path: SYS$MANAGER:
Dump path: SYS$MANAGER:
Log File: SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]SQS_DECRDB_JDBC_DISP08O91.LOG;
Dump File: SYS$SYSROOT:[SYSMGR]SQS_DECRDB_JDBC_DISP08O.DMP;
```

See your Oracle SQL/Services documentation and Starting a JDBC Dispatcher for more details on starting a dispatcher.

If the server starts up correctly you should be able to use the server from any JDBC client using the Oracle JDBC for Rdb thin driver.

You may also use the controller to check that the server is actually running:

$ java `-jar rdb$jdbc_home:rdbthincontrol.jar -cfg RDB$JDBC_COM:SQS1888_CFG.XML` –controlpass "MySecretPassword" –name SQS1888 –showServer

10.4 Sample configuration file MY_SERVERS.XML

```
<?xml version = '1.0'?>
<!—Configuration file for Rdb Thin JDBC Drivers and Servers -->
<config>
  <!—SESSION -->

      <session
            name="fred"
            user="jdcb_user"
            tracelevel="0"
            srv.mcBasePort="5517"
            srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
      />

  <!—SERVERS -->
  <servers>
    <!—DEFAULT server characteristics.-->
    <!-NOTE that the control password is the obfuscated form of
"MySecretPassword".-->
    <server
      name="DEFAULT"
      type="RdbThinSrv"
      url="//localhost:1701/"
      maxClients="-1"
      srv.bindTimeout="1000"
      srv.idleTimeout="0"
      srv.mcBasePort="5517"
      srv.mcGroupIP="239.192.1.1"
```

```
  tracelevel = "0"
  autostart = "false"
  autorestart = "false"
  restrictAccess = "false"
  anonymous = "false"
  bypass = "false"
  tracelocal = "false"
  relay = "false"
  controlUser="control_user"
  controlPass="0x7315A012ECAD1059A3634F8BE1347846"
  cfg="rdb$jdbc_com:rdbjdbccfg.xml"
  srv.execStartup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startexec.com"
  srv.startup="rdb$jdbc_home:rdbjdbc_startsrv.com"
  sharedmem = "0"
  ssl.default="true"
/>
<!—DEFAULT Secure socket server -->
<server
  name="DEFAULTSSL"
  type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
  ssl.default="false"
  ssl.context="TLS"
  ssl.keyManagerFactory="SunX509"
  ssl.keyStoreType="jks"
  ssl.keyStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
  ssl.keyStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
  ssl.trustStore="rdbjdbcsrv.kst"
  ssl.trustStorePassword="CHANGETHIS"
/>
<!—now specific servers that will be started up by pool server -->
<server
  name="srv1forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1701/"
  autoStart="true"
  autoRestart="true"
  logfile="rdb$jdbc_logs:srv1forRdb.log"
  tracelevel="-1"
  maxClients=1
/>
<server
  name="srv2forRdb"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1708/"
  autoStart="true"
  logfile="rdb$jdbc_logs:srv2forRdb.log"
/>

<server
  name="myserver"
  type="RdbThinSrv"
  url="//localhost:1788/"
/>

<!—MP server -->
<!—sharedmem is in KB default = 1024 -->
<server
```

```
      name="srvMPforRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrvMP"
      url="//localhost:1705/"
      autoStart="true"
      maxClients="10"
      maxFreeExecutors="10"
      prestartedExecutors="10"
      sharedMem="10240"
    />
    <!—the pool server -->
    <server
      name="rdbpool"
      type="RdbThinSrvPool"
      url="//localhost:1702/" >
      <pooledServer name="srv1forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srv2forRdb"/>
      <pooledServer name="srvMPforRdb"/>
    </server>

    <!—Secure socket server -->
    <server
      name="srvssl1forRdb"
      type="RdbThinSrvSSL"
      url="//localhost:1709/"
    />

  </servers>

  <!-DATABASES -->
  <databases>
    <database
      name="mf_pers"
      url="//localhost:1701/mydisk:[databases]mf_personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
    <database
      name="pers"
      url="//localhost:1702/mydisk:[databases]personnel"
      driver="oracle.rdb.jdbc.rdbThin.Driver"
      URLPrefix="jdbc:rdbThin:"
    />
 </databases>

</config>
```

10.5 Datatype Mapping from Oracle Rdb to java.sql.Types

Rdb SQL datatype	java.sql.Types
CHAR(n)	CHAR
NCHAR(n)	CHAR

VARCHAR(n)	VARCHAR
NCHAR VARYING	VARCHAR
FLOAT[(n)]	If n > 24 then DOUBLE else FLOAT
REAL	FLOAT
DOUBLE PRECISION	DOUBLE
DECIMAL[(n[,n])]	DECIMAL
INTEGER[(n)]	If n == 0 then INTEGER else NUMERIC
SMALLINT[(n)]	If n == 0 then SMALLINT else NUMERIC
TINYINT[(n)]	If n == 0 then TINYINT else NUMERIC
BIGINT[(n)]	If n == 0 then BIGINT else NUMERIC
QUADWORD[(n)]	If n == 0 then BIGINT else NUMERIC
DATE ANSI	DATE
DATE VMS	TIMESTAMP
TIME	TIME
TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP
INTERVAL	BIGINT
BYTE VARYING	VARBINARY
LIST OF BYTE VARYING	BLOB

10.6 Datatype Mapping from java.sql.Types to Oracle Rdb

SQL Type (from java.sql.Types)	Rdb SQL datatype
CHAR	CHAR(n)
NCHAR	NCHAR(n)
VARCHAR	VARCHAR(n)
FLOAT	REAL
DOUBLE	DOUBLE PRECISION
DECIMAL	DECIMAL[(n[,n])]
INTEGER	INTEGER
SMALLINT	SMALLINT
TINYINT	TINYINT
BIGINT	BIGINT
NUMERIC	BIGINT(n)
DATE	DATE ANSI
TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP

TIME	TIME
BIGINT	INTERVAL
VARBINARY	BYTE VARYING
BLOB	LIST OF BYTE VARYING
CLOB	LIST OF BYTE VARYING

10.7 JDBC Specification SQL to Java Datatype Mappings

SQL Type (from java.sql.Types)	Java Type
BIT	boolean
TINYINT	byte
SMALLINT	short
INTEGER	int
BIGINT	long
REAL	float
FLOAT	double
DOUBLE	double
DECIMAL	java.math.BigDecimal
NUMERIC	java.math.BigDecimal
CHAR	java.lang.String
VARCHAR	java.lang.String
LONGVARCHAR	java.lang.String
DATE	java.sql.Date
TIME	java.sql.Time
TIMESTAMP	java.sql.Timestamp
BINARY	byte[]
VARBINARY	byte[]
BLOB	java.sql.Blob
CLOB	java.sql.Clob

10.8 JDBC Specification Java to SQL Datatype Mappings

Java Type	SQL Type (from java.sql.Types)
boolean	BIT
byte	TINYINT
short	SMALLINT
int	INTEGER
long	BIGINT
float	REAL
double	DOUBLE
java.math.BigDecimal	NUMERIC
java.lang.String	VARCHAR or LONGVARCHAR
byte[]	VARBINARY or LONGVARBINARY
java.sql.Date	DATE
java.sql.Time	TIME
java.sql.Timestamp	TIMESTAMP
java.sql.Blob	BLOB
java.sql.Clob	CLOB

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